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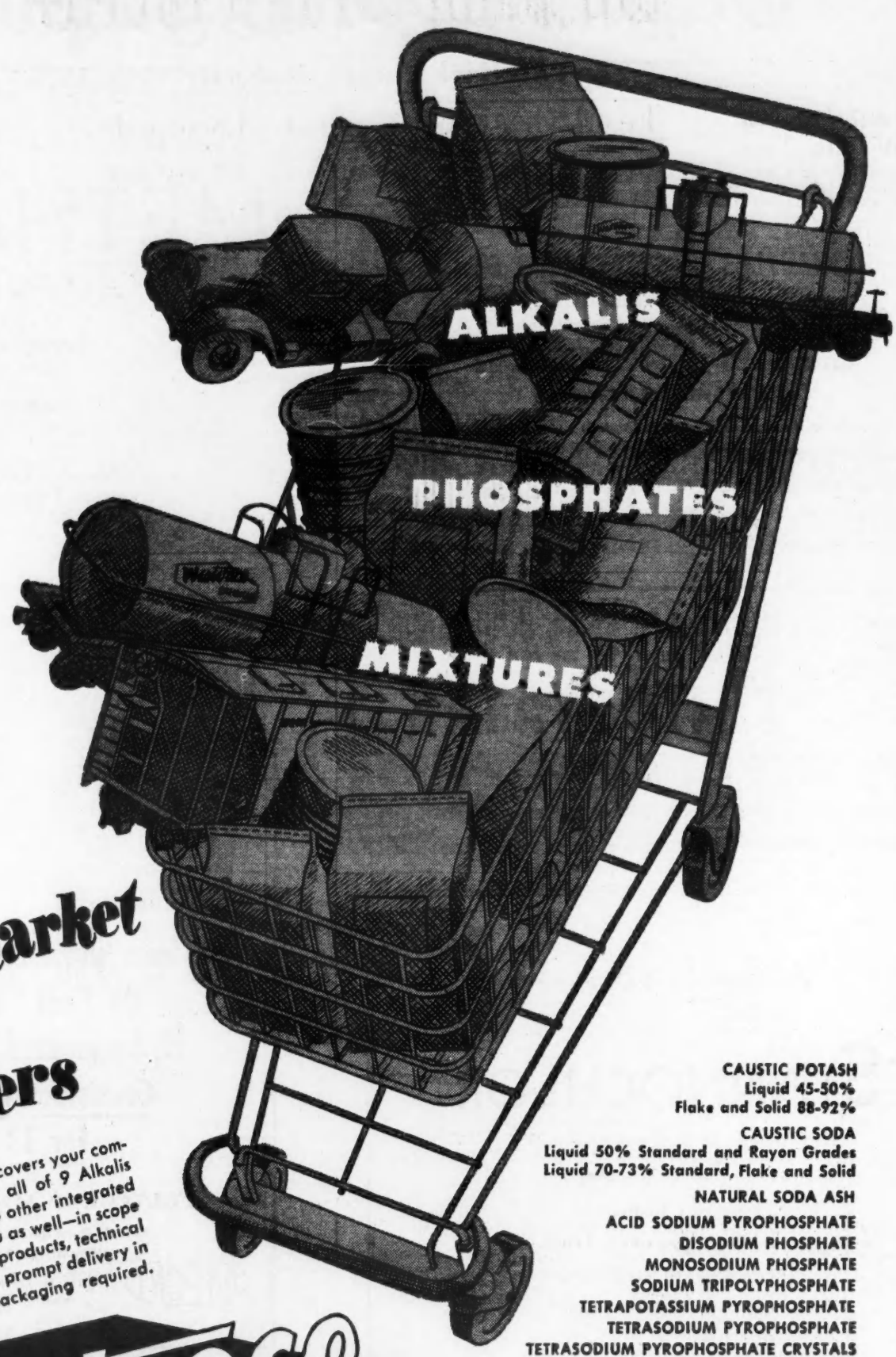

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lint Crop Acreage een Off This Year

The bureau of agricultural economics of e Department of Agriculture reported t week that present indications point to 5 percent reduction in the acreage de- ed to the mint-for-oil crops this year ow that of last year.

Acreage reductions amounting to 10 per- nt in Indiana, 1 percent in Michigan, d 3 percent in Oregon more than offset increase of 9 percent in Washington. e total acreage of 59,500 acres for the r states compares with 62,600 acres last r. However, this year's estimated acre- e is 21 percent above the 1939-48 aver- of 49,290 acres.

About 76 percent of the mint acreage is peppermint and the remaining 24 per- t is spearmint. The peppermint acre- e is slightly larger than in 1949, and is percent above the 1939-48 average— 100 acres compared with 44,900 in 1949 d the 1939-48 average of 39,810 acres. earmint acreage, which accounts for 36 cent of the Indiana and Michigan acre- , is 19 percent less than in 1949 but 52 cent above average—14,400 acres com- ed with 17,700 acres last year and the 9-48 average of 9,480 acres.

o estimate was made of the probable duction of oil. This will be made in August 10 report. The state acreages the two mint crops are shown in the owing tables:—

	1939-48 average	1949	Indicated 1950
ermint—			
diana	14,920	16,200	16,000
chigan	14,780	9,500	10,000
io	110	....	....
lifornia	570	....	....
egon	6,240	14,500	14,000
ashington	3,190	4,700	5,100
Total, six states	39,810	44,900	45,100
rmint—			
diana	6,470	11,700	9,000
chigan	2,930	6,000	5,400
lifornia	80	....	....
Total, three states	9,480	17,700	14,400

C Member Nominated

he nomination of Martin A. Hutchinson Richmond, Va., by President Truman be the fifth member of the Federal de Commission last week headed into ght in the senate that may force the sident to either withdraw the name or its rejection.

igorous opposition to the nomination registered with the interstate com- ce committee by the two Virginia ators, Harry F. Byrd and Willis Robert- who claimed that Mr. Hutchinson was qualified for the post and that the ination was political. Mr. Hutchinson an unsuccessful candidate for the nocratic nomination to the senate nst Senator Byrd in the 1948 election. ater the committee reported the nomi- on to the senate with the recommenda- that it be defeated. The vote against irmation was 5 to 3, with two mem- voting "present" and three members nt.

Fertilizer Association Expands Research and Educative Program

A more extensive program of research and education in the use of plantfood was launched by the National Fertilizer Association at its twenty-fifth annual convention in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12 to 14. The step was taken in the creation of a plantfood education and research foundation to be financed by producers of fertilizers and others having a particular interest in that field. Details are to be worked out under an executive committee in which the association will be represented by five of its directors and its president.

James E. Totman
New Chairman, NFA Board

The new project will be directed to the overall problem of supply and demand in fertilizers. As outlined by President Russell Coleman for the board of directors, it will endeavor to fill existing gaps in the scheme comprising company and organization programs, and to coordinate and consolidate the various activities. Its efforts will be directed in seven channels:—(1) The areal potentialities of the fertilizer market; (2) fertilization practices; (3) expanded study of methods of distributing fertilizers; (4) the outlook for use of fertilizers, in which adequate informative data will be sought; (5) the progressive education of the farmer in newer materials, formulas, and applications; (6) development of new and larger markets, as in grasslands farming and forestry practice; (7) coordination of the results of experimental station work.

The new venture is designed to be self-supporting, so the association's budget for the ensuing year is not so large as that for 1949-50 and the dues of active members remain the same. But, the minimum annual dues of associate members were increased from $50 to $100.

Directors Elected

This year's election for directors covered four directors-at-large and eight representing districts. Nine of the twelve were re-elected. The board now consists of the following, James E. Totman, of the Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, being the chairman, and Louis Ware, of the International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, the vice-chairman:—

T. W. Allen, Attalla, Ala.; F. N. Bridgers, Wilson, N. C.; L. Graham Campbell, Cranbury, N. J.; Elbert N. Carvel, Laurel, Del.; Moultrie J. Clement, Pensacola, Fla.; James W. Dean, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Epting, Leesville, S. C.; B. B. Fall, Portland, Conn.; M. G. Field, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Ralph E. Fraser, Bangor, Maine; H. B. Fultz, Miami, Fla.; E. A. Geoghegan, New Orleans, La.; L. D. Hand, Pelham, Ga.; E. B. Helgeson, Seattle, Wash.; M. S. Hodgson, Athens, Ga.; Ray King, Valdosta, Ga.; Maurice H. Lockwood, Chicago, Ill.; W. Newton Long, Baltimore, Md.; R. D. Martenet, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. R. Martin, Dayton, Ohio; Walter E. Meeken, Boston, Mass.; John A. Miller, Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Nichols, Sumter, S. C.; Weller Noble, Berkeley, Cal.; J. E. Nunnally, Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Owens, Roanoke, Ala.; John E. Powell, Columbus, Ohio; C. T. Prindeville, Chicago, Ill.; E. S. Russell, South Deerfield, Mass.; A. A. Schultz, Reading, Pa.; C. D. Shallenberger, Shreveport, La.; J. E. Totman, Baltimore, Md.; Louis Ware, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Weaver, Norfolk, Va.

Roy King
Retiring NFA Board Chairman

Russell Coleman is full-time president of the association at its headquarters in Washington. Announcement was made that D. S. Murph, who has served the association for a number of years as counsel, secretary, and treasurer, would resign August 1.

Fertilizer Centennial

As the commercial production of mixed fertilizers in the United States was started in 1850, this years' NFA convention had a prominent centennial theme. This was chiefly developed in a panel or quiz session under the direction of H. B. Siems, of Swift & Co. The past hundred years of phosphorus as a plantfood were

—Continued on page 63

Antibiotic Certification Law Parley Tomorrow

The task committee of the drug manufacturing industry, working on legislation to replace the existing law requirements for certification of antibiotics, has scheduled its first meeting with officials of the Food and Drug Administration for tomorrow (Tuesday) to go over the general outline of a proposed substitute law.

Members of the committee are representatives from the American Drug Manufacturers Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Proprietary Association. They will meet with Charles W. Crawford, deputy commission of the FDA, who has been most closely associated with the certification problem, and with other officials of the agency.

The industry has drawn up a bill, which has been approved in principle by the three trade associations at their recent annual conventions, which is felt will provide the same measure of protection to the public of being assured safe, pure and potent antibiotics as provided by the present certification method, but with much less expense to the industry.

The bill would apply the principles of the new drug section of existing law to antibiotics, with the added requirement that the manufacturers would have to show efficacy for the product to get a new drug application approved. Mr. Crawford has described this approach to the question as "constructive," but has registered criticism of some of the details of the proposal, particularly as relates to the time periods for testing and approving new products.

Fishliver Oil Imports Held Threat to Domestic Industry

Congress was urged last week to take action to curb imports of fishliver oils into the United States on the grounds that they are demoralizing the market for the domestic products and leading to unemployment in the west coast fishing industry.

The appeal was made by Harold E. Lokken, of the Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, Seattle, Wash., before a subcommittee of the house labor committee now making a general study of the effects of imports on employment. Mr. Lokken urged that imports of fishliver oils be limited to a "fair percentage of the domestic consumption" and to then allow our economy to adjust itself to this policy.

He said that the imports are chiefly from Japan and, in spite of the cost of transporting the oil across the Pacific, it continues to undersell the domestic oils at whatever level of prices to which they may be reduced. He stated that synthetic vitamin A has had only an indirect effect on the market for vitamin A fish oils.

Mr. Lokkens stated that imports of vitamin A liver oil, exclusive of codliver oil, amounted to 2,679,952 pounds in 1946, to 1,151,526 pounds in 1947, to 4,779,156 pounds in 1948 and to 2,226,644 pounds in 1949. The 1949 imports were equal to 60 trillion units of vitamin A of which 32 trillion units came from Japan, he said.

Anti-Hog Cholera Serum Test Regulations Relaxed

The bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture last week announced a modification of its regulations relating to the testing of anti-hog cholera serum. The principle effect of the amendment is to permit the use of heavier pigs for testing of the serum and anti-hog cholera virus during the early summer months.

It was explained that experience has shown that the difficulty encountered by producers, during April, May, June and July, in procuring pigs of the weight now required by the regulations causes the supply of tested serum for use in immunizing swine against hog cholera to reach a dangerously low level in the early summer which is the period of heaviest demand.

This period is now well advanced, it was stated, and, in order to speed the return of the supply of tested serum to a safe level, it is necessary to relax the weight requirements for test pigs as quickly as possible. Numerous requests have been received for such relief each year.

rice Trend Takes a Dip

rice advances in coaltar chemicals and hols and esters were not sufficient to t cuts in vegetable oils, botanical s, and essential oils, and the price d of the markets for chemicals, oils, drugs fell off more last week than it gained since the first of the month. overall index number went down 0.4 t to its lowest mark since June 9, 1941. rice movements were fairly well bald in number. They effected changes e levels of half of the ten market divis, putting three down and two up. The ement in the nonferrous metals area balanced between advances for cadn and zinc and reductions for tin and hlorides. Other inorganic chemicals quiet. Organics were heavily on thedie, a cut in anisic aldehyde being the one against advances in phenolic and lic compounds, xylenols, styrenes, hexylamines, and betaionone. And six ols were upped, not all because of oost for blackstrap molasses, carrying many of their acetates and other s. There are to be more advances in area at the end of this quarter. The is forecast with respect of coaltar icals.

tanical drugs were weak because of ng interest. The same was true of condimental group where there were imes as many cuts as boosts. The trend in aromatic oils was not quite so pronounced. Carnauba wax was the only higher item in its division. Cuts were made in five edible vegetable oils, tung oil, and lard. The animal products were lower also in casein, dried blood, tankage, and fish and hoof meals.

Labor trouble in the chemical industry got bad in places which have to do in part with materials that are not too plentiful. So, some new tight spots, especially in potassium salts and phenolic compounds. The chlorine situation was tightened further. Demand for heavy chemicals is active, except in fertilizer materials. Interest in arsenicals is picking up. Organic pesticides are tight.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 16, 1950	June 9, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
120.3	120.7	124.8	128.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1948	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	121.3	140.4	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	121.8	137.6	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	121.0	133.6	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	120.6	131.2	146.1	135.1	118.2

Lead Stockpiling To Be Reduced

The United States will reduce its buying of lead for the national defense stockpile beginning July 1, but zinc purchases will continue on at about the present rate, the Munitions Board told an advisory committee for the nonferrous metals industry at a meeting last week.

The Department of Defense said that members of the committee had asked the board to consider tapering off buying so as to reduce the immediate effect on the lead industry. The supply of lead is now plentiful. But zinc is scarce, it was stated, and the supply is expected to be even shorter over the next few months.

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Chemical Additive Bill Set for House Debate

The Sabath resolution for a congressional investigation of the use of chemicals in foods and fertilizers reported several weeks ago by the house rules committee has been tentatively scheduled for consideration in the house tomorrow (Tuesday). Passage of the resolution is expected.

The investigation would be conducted by a seven-man committee appointed by Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas. It grows out of a theory that is gaining headway in some quarters that some of the chronic ills of the people may be the result of continued ingestion of chemicals in foods which have not been adequately tested for their long-time effects.

The resolution directs the committee to make a complete investigation of three particular aspects of the problem:—

1. The nature, extent and effect of the use of chemicals, compounds and synthetics in the production, processing, preparation, and packaging of food products to determine the effect of the use of such chemicals, compounds and synthetics (a) upon the health and welfare of the nation and (b) upon the stability and well being of our agricultural economy.

2. The nature, extent and effects of pesticides and insecticides with respect to food and food products, particularly the effect of such use of pesticides and insecticides upon the health and welfare of the consumer by reason of toxic residues remaining on such foods and food products.

3. The nature, effect and extent of the use of chemicals, compounds and synthetics in the manufacture of fertilizers, particularly the effect of such use of chemicals, compounds and synthetics upon (a) the condition of the soil, (b) the quantity and quality of the vegetation growing from such soil, (c) the health of such animals consuming such vegetation, (d) the quantity and quality of food produced from such soil and (e) the public health and welfare generally.

Westvaco Plans Phosphorus Output Increase at Pocatello

The Westvaco Chemical division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., will construct a third electric furnace unit for the manufacture of elemental phosphorus at its Pocatello, Idaho, plant, where two furnaces already are in operation, and will build a new plant at Lawrence, Kans., for the processing of phosphorus into the usual grades of soluble phosphates used by the soap, textile, oil and chemical industries.

Power for the new furnace at Pocatello will come from the hydroelectric system of the Idaho Power Company and phosphate rock from the nearby deposits on the Fort Hill Indian reservation. The site in Lawrence, about thirty-five miles west of Kansas City, Mo., was selected not only as a suitable location for a phosphate unit but also with an eye toward future expansion into other chemical operations.

Westvaco, whose headquarters is in New York, said an engineering-construction contract for these units has been let to Bechtel Corporation, San Francisco. Responsibility for basic design is in the hands of John D. Anderson, chief engineer of the division, and his staff. Completion of both units is contemplated by late spring of 1951.

'SR 406' Fungicide Seen Near Commercial Output

The new fungicide, "SR 406" is virtually out of the experimental stage and commercial production is expected to begin next year, according to the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). The fungicide was developed in the Esso Laboratories of Standard Oil Development Company, chief research affiliate of Jersey Standard, in cooperation with Rutgers University. The California Spray-Chemical Corporation has been licensed to manufacture and distribute it in the United States. Foreign distribution will be handled by affiliates of Jersey Standard abroad.

Ansul to Raise Industrial Methyl Chloride July 15

Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wisc., has announced higher schedules on industrial grade liquid methyl chloride, effective July 15.

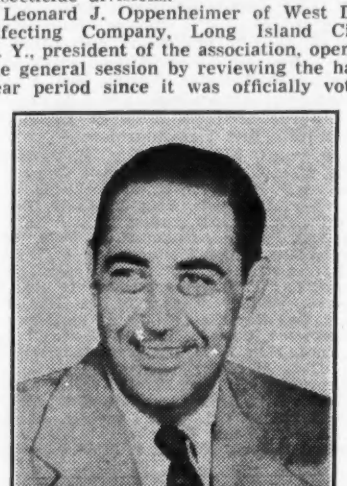
Following are the new prices:—Multi unit and single unit tankcars, 11 cents; 1,300 pound (net) drums, 13½ cents, and 100 and 140 pound (net) cylinders, 18 cents per pound. All quotations are f.o.b. Marinette, freight equalized with any nearer manufacturing source of supply.

CSMA Record Midyear Meeting Hears Seventy Technical Papers

With more than 500 persons attending general and technical sessions, the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, formerly National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, held its thirty-sixth nidyear meeting at the Drake hotel, Chicago, on June 12 and 13.

Approximately seventy technical papers were presented at the concurrent sessions of the association's five divisions: aerosol; disinfectant and sanitizers; insecticide; soap, detergents and sanitary chemical products, and waxes and floor finishes, and at a joint meeting of the aerosol and insecticide divisions.

Leonard J. Oppenheimer of West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y., president of the association, opened the general session by reviewing the half-year period since it was officially voted



L.J. Oppenheimer

to broaden the scope of the old NAIDM. Twelve new members have joined since the first of the year, he said, and additional inquiries are being received from all over the country. He urged individual members to participate more actively in committee work.

The secretary, Dr. H. W. Hamilton of the New York firm of that name, pointed out that in 1948 it cost the industry $300,000 in state registration fees and warned that this annual cost is growing. "With an adequate federal law," he said, "the pesticide industry of the United States is restricted in freedom of interstate commerce and must absorb costs of over $300,000 annually, in addition to legal restrictions."

G. S. McInerny of Boyle-Midway, Inc., New York, chairman of the legislative committee, advised members to give serious consideration to hazards involved in subscribing to any rules which contain any attempt to restate the Robinson-Patman act. "To me," he said, "this desire on the part of the Federal Trade Commission is one of the most serious things in the rules they have thus far proposed."

The American Medical Association's program on pesticides was discussed by Bernard E. Conley, secretary of the committee on pesticides of the AMA council of pharmacy and chemistry. Current activities of the committee are concerned with safety standards and information and educational projects.

In order to determine the hazards which exist with various groups of users, he said, the committee intends to undertake the collection and analysis of pesticide accident statistics. He added that this will necessitate the development of comparative accident rates with different types of chemicals and for different classes of users.

Mr. Conley said that the committee has developed plans for an intensive educational program directed both to the profession and to the public. A series of reports reviewing the various pesticides in common use is under consideration, he said, the first of which is scheduled for release in the near future. To augment its educational program, he added, the committee is developing a mechanism to coordinate and integrate the continuous stream of data on pesticides which is constantly being released.

In a discussion of sugar cane waxes before the waxes and floor finishes division, Dr. E. S. McLoud, chief chemist for S. C. Johnson & Sons, Racine, Wis., pointed out that carnauba, ouricury and candelilla waxes have been valued so highly that in recent years the prices of these waxes increased very sharply. Increasing demands, coupled with the natural restrictions on the potential crop of these waxes, he said, has brought poorer quality wax to the market and kept the prices high. He added that an increase in the world supply of hard vegetable waxes has been needed to permit increased consumption and provide the supply-demand relationship necessary to avoid inflated prices and their "unfortunate" influences on quality.

"The potential yearly production of hard wax from the sugar mills of Cuba alone," Dr. McLoud said, "would be about 60,000,000 pounds. This would be a much greater quantity than the world's combined production of carnauba, ouricury and candelilla.

"The possibilities offered using cane wax itself as the raw material to produce other waxes with properties of special value are very inviting. Its chemical composition appears to provide unusual value and flexibility for the development and modification of its performance characteristics through various processing treatments. Much of this value undoubtedly is derived throughout the breadth of spread in the homologous series of its fatty acids and the presence of unusual amounts of polyfunctional acids and alcohols."

Resin-Wax Emulsions

The practice of blending resins with carnauba wax, adopted first during a period of shortage of carnauba, was described by Herbert J. Mellan of Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y. Many advantages of a technical nature of resin-wax emulsions which are not so obvious in the laboratory, he said, become apparent to the manufacturer of no-rub polishes when production runs are made.

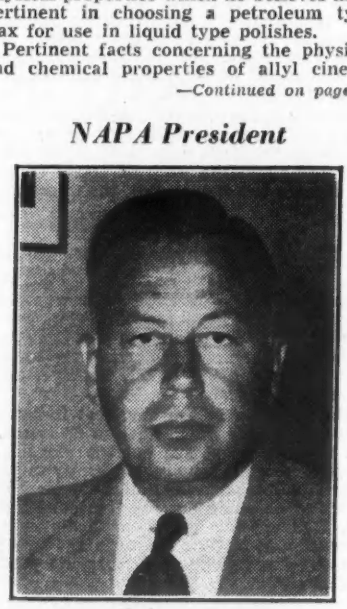
"The use of resin in emulsion waxes," he said, "offers performance advantages in increased water-resistance, gloss and slip resistance. These improvements are not apparent in emulsions containing less than 20 percent resin based on total wax and are more markedly shown in the range of 30 to 40 percent. While resins continue to demand attention for use in water emulsion waxes because of their tremendous cost advantage, even as they did when first introduced to this use, performance characteristics offer abundant evidence for their expanded use in this application."

Donald T. Jones, staff engineer of the process oils and waxes lubricating sales department of Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, presented a brief resume of the manufacturing processes, physical properties and crystal structure of both paraffin and microcrystalline waxes. He followed this with a movie on the crystal structure of the two type waxes and the physical properties which he believes most pertinent in choosing a petroleum type wax for use in liquid type polishes.

Pertinent facts concerning the physical and chemical properties of allyl cinerin

—Continued on page 47

NAPA President



Harold F. Jones, of the purchasing department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., was elected president of the National Association of Purchasing Agents at the organization's convention meeting last week in Cleveland, Ohio. He succeeds T. A. Corcoran, purchasing agent of the *Courier Journal* and *Louisville Times*, Louisville, Ky.

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Nitrogenous Fertilizer Contracts Awarded to 3

The Federal Supply Service last week awarded contracts to three fertilizer concerns for supplying 14,500 metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizer to Formosa under the ECA program. The awards were made as a result of a bid opening of May 23. The successful bidders were:—

H. J. Baker & Sons, 7,000 metric tons at $43 per ton, f.a.s. New Orleans; Nitrogen Products Company, 2,500 metric tons at $43.98 per ton, f.a.s. New Orleans; and Phillips Chemical Company, 5,000 metric tons at $44.96 per ton, f.a.s. Houston.

A bid also was made for the contract by SCAP, offering fertilizer material which had been made from Army ammonia and shipped to Japan for distribution but declared surplus after local production met requirements. The bid was rejected, however, as being too high. The SCAP price was $57.30, f.a.s. a port in Japan, or $60.40, c.i.f. Formosa.

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Administration Point 4 Voted by House Group

Reversing a position it has taken roughout the session previously, the ouse rules committee last week gave the reen light to the Administration's point our bill and scheduled it for early con- ideration on the house floor. The bill H. R. 8083) proposes to guarantee Amer- an investments abroad up to a total of 250,000,000 against losses through expro- riation, confiscation or other unusual cir- umstances. It does not guarantee a profit n the investment, however.

The measure is part of the Administra- on's general point four program of ex- ending American aid for the economic evelopment of backward areas. The first art of the program was approved as a der to the ECA authorization bill, which as to make available $35,000,000 for tech- ical assistance to such areas. The tech- ical assistance program will be operated part under the United Nations and in art directly by the United States.

Meanwhile, the Chamber of Commerce the United States opposed the govern- ent guarantees of private investments road as being unwise, stating that:—

"To attempt to promote the investment capital by extending guarantees by our overnment against risks involved in for- gn investment is undesirable because ch guarantees would remove incentive foreign governments to create condi- ons favorable to private capital invest- ent. These conditions should be sought treaty."

akelite New Resin Unit lanned for S. Charleston

Bakelite Division, Union Carbide & arbon Corporation, New York, has com- eted plans for construction of a new ant at South Charleston, W. Va., to oduce "Vinylite" dispersion resin YNV 3." The new unit is scheduled get into operation by mid-1951.

The resin, which has been produced on pilot plant scale for about two years, employed in the manufacture of such oducts as dolls, children's and ladies' ershoes, draperies, intricately-shaped astomeric or flexible industrial parts, w-cost flooring, upholstering fabrics, nings and electric wire insulation.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the fol- wing inquiries with goods or information n get the full address of the inquirer communicating — not by telephone, ease—with OPD office:—

ctivated carbon, Tokyo, Japan (FV-10).
onemeal, Tokyo, Japan (FV-11).
utyl acetate, Trieste, Italy (FV-1).
austic soda, Mossero, Brazil (FV-2); Tokyo, pan (FV-10).
hemicals & drugs, Tokyo, Japan (FV-11).
ioctyl phthalate, Tokyo, Japan (FV-10).
atty acids: stearic, oleic, and whale oil, este, Italy (FV-1).
luorspar, Tokyo, Japan (FV-10).
lue, Tokyo, Japan (FV-11).
ickel, scrap, 99.5%, Trieste, Italy (FV-1).
ils: peanut, neatsfoot, and castor, Brejenz, stria (FV-8); oils and greases, industrial, etable and animal, Genoa, Italy (FV-9).
ara-aminosalicylic acid, Athens, Greece -3).
enicillin, Sao Paula, Brazil (FV-4).
erfumes, Lagos, Nigeria (FV-6).
otassium nitrate (for curing meat), Timbo, zil (FV-3).
osin, Trieste, Italy (FV-1); pine, Timbo, zil (FV-3); various, Tokyo, Japan (FV-11).
aponins, Bregenz, Austria (FV-8).
hellac, Tokyo, Japan (FV-11).
odium bichromate, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil -7).
pices, Tokyo, Japan (FV-11).
uet, Trieste, Italy (FV-1).
ulphur, crushed or powdered, and flavors, bo, Brazil (FV-3).
extile chemicals, Tokyo, Japan (FV-10).
urpentine, Trieste, Italy (FV-1).
inyl chloride, Tokyo, Japan (FV-10).
ax, candelilla and carnauba, Trieste, Italy -1).

Foreign Market Lists

ists of foreign outlets for chemicals related materials and consumers ds, recently compiled by the Commer- Intelligence division of the United tes Department of Commerce, include following, which are available from division at $1 a list for any one ntry:—

verage manufacturers—Costa Rica; Italy.
hemical importers, dealers—Iran.
edicinal & toilet preparation manufactur- —Norway.
edicinal & toilet preparation importers & ers—Italy; Turkey.
l importers, dealers etc., vegetable—Portu- e East Africa; Belgium; British Guiana.
int & varnish importers & dealers—Ba- as.
ap manufacturers—India; Indonesia.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Administration is going to succeed in reducing the dollar gap in American foreign trade this year by an amount that will exceed all expectations, unless something happens between now and the end of the year that would cause a sudden shutting off of our imports and a great expansion of our exports.

Figures released a few days ago by the Bureau of Census on United States foreign trade for the first four months of this year show a tremendous change taking place in the overall picture. The dollar gap is being narrowed sharply, principally by a contraction of our exports, but also by an increase in our imports.

During the first four months of 1949, the United States "enjoyed" a favorable trade balance of $2,166,400,000. This was the total of our exports over our imports. This year, our exports have exceeded our imports by only $724,200,000 in the corresponding four-month period. Last year, the United States wound up the twelve-month period with a favorable trade balance of $5,383,500,000. This year the favorable trade balance will shrink to around $2,100,000,000. It may be considerably less if our exports turn downward while imports continue upward during the last six months of the year, as they did last year.

Experiment Stations Restaffing

A gradual restaffing of the agricultural experiment stations with scientific personnel which was not available during the war period is noted in the current report on the agricultural experiment stations, published by the Department of Agriculture.

During the war, the Office of Experiment Stations comments, "training of the type of person needed for agricultural research practically came to a standstill. Now an increasing number of young men who have been able to complete their advanced training have been employed and are beginning to make their important contributions."

Closer integration of research and extension work is also reported "in an effort to speed up the application on the farm of the new knowledge coming from research."

Menhaden Movie Coming

A pictorial report on the menhaden industry is now in the making. The menhaden fishery — argest fishery in the United States—is the subject of a United States Fish and Wildlife Service film now in production.

The new 16mm. sound and color film is a cooperative project of the menhaden industry and the Fish and Wildlife Service's commercial fisheries branch. The menhaden industry is financing the film, and the branch is directing its production and will be responsible for distribution of prints.

The picture will tell the story of menhaden—from the catching of the tremendous schools of small herring-like fish to the processing and utilization of the fishmeal and oil products in agriculture and industry.

Pricing Practices Confusion

Basing point and zone systems of pricing are not unlawful per se. Any seller is free to use these types of pricing practices to the fullest extent. It is only when such systems "involve concerted action, conspiracy or unlawful agreement among sellers" that the Federal Trade Commission frowns upon them.

This, in substance, is the tenor of a statement just issued by FTC to dispel some of the "incorrect references to and misrepresentations of" the proposed cease and desist order in the corn products case. The commission said that references to the order were incorrect when they did not make clear that the order would prohibit use of basing point and zone systems

—Continued on page 36

Wyandotte Purchases Pacific Chemical Plant

Purchase of the Pacific Chemical plant of the American-Marietta Company, Los Angeles, Calif., by Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., was announced June 15 by Robert B. Semple, president of Wyandotte. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Wyandotte will immediately revamp the property to provide a Pacific Coast manufacturing unit to serve Wyandotte branches which have functioned for a number of years in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle.

"The continued rapid growth of industry in the states west of the Continental Divide has developed a market for sizeable tonnages of our products," Mr. Semple said "We believe the interests of our coast and western customers can be even better served by establishing near them a Wyandotte manufacturing unit."

Pacific Chemical's plant and sales personnel will be absorbed by Wyandotte's Pacific division and the Wyandotte research and technical service staffs, numbering nearly 200 persons, will become available to users of Pacific Chemical products as well as to companies using Wyandotte products.

Victor Appoints Gillet Assistant to President

James M. Gillet has been appointed assistant to the president of the Victor Chemical Works, Chicago. He has been with Victor since 1923 and in recent years has been director of industrial research. Donald G. Brower, with Victor since 1932, and assistant to Mr. Gillet, has been promoted to director of the special products division. Leyman E. Jackson, since 1927 in charge of technical service for the company, has been named director of the food products division.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Amyl crotonyl acetate.
2-hydroxy-quinoxaline.
Lauryl biguanidine chlorhydrate.
2-Methyl-4 amino-1-naphthol hydrochloride.
Trihexyl phenidyl 3 - (1-piperidyl) -phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride.

Agriculture Dept. Invites Bids on Lard for Okinawa

Department of Agriculture announced today that bids are being invited for government purchase of approximately 1,350,000 pounds of refined or unrefined lard for the army for shipment to Okinawa.

Offers must be submitted by June 20, 1950., and will be accepted not later than 11:59 p.m., EST, June 22, 1950. The lard, with anti-oxidant added, must be delivered by July 5 to the San Francisco area. Bids should be f.a.s. vessels. Lard should be packed in fifty-six-pound boxes, hardwood tierces, or in iron drums, all suitable for export.

Further information concerning this announcement to purchase lard (LS-50) may be obtained from the livestock branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Room 3510, South Building, Washington 25, D. C. Telephone is Republic 4141, extension 2506 or 2650.

Huber Chief Chemsit

Lawrence R. Sperberg has been named chief chemist of J. M. Huber Corporation's carbon black division in Borger, Tex. He comes to the Huber organization from the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., where he was manager of the chemical division's rubber evaluation and testing sections.

Alcohol Output Rules Amended by Treasury

A series of amendments to Part 182 of the regulations covering production of industrial alcohol were announced last week by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The amendments, which become effective September 1, have the following purposes:—

1. To authorize the transfer of alcohol, by pipeline, after tax payment, to tax-paid bottling houses.

2. To delegate to district supervisors the authority to approve the establishment of industrial alcohol plants, bonded warehouses, and denaturing plants.

3. To incorporate, in this part, regulations applicable to the gauging of alcohol at industrial alcohol plants, bonded warehouses, and denaturing plants, now contained in the gauging manual (26 CFR, Part 186), but which are being deleted from the current revision of such manual.

4. To modify requirements for construction of alcohol tanks.

5. To modify the specifications concerning colors for pipelines in industrial alcohol plants, bonded warehouses and denaturing plants.

6. To require testing and certification by state, county, or city departments of weights and measures, or by responsible scale companies, of scales used for weighing alcohol in large quantities, and to amend specifications for graduations of beams or dials of tank scales used for weighing alcohol.

Antihistamine Firms Sign Pact with FTC

Federal Trade Commission last week announced the signing of stipulations by five antihistamine companies agreeing to discontinue alleged "misrepresentations" concerning the effectiveness of their preparations in the treatment of common colds.

The companies which entered into the stipulations and the products sold by each are:—

Bristol-Meyers Company, "Resistab"; Anahist Company, Inc., "Anahist"; Whitehall Pharmacal Company, "Kriptin"; Union Pharmaceutical Company, Inc., "Inhiston," and Groves Laboratories, Inc., "Antamine."

Under the terms of the stipulations the companies agree that they will not disseminate, or cause to be disseminated, any advertisement which represents directly, or by implication, that the preparations "will cure, prevent, abort, eliminate, stop, or shorten the duration of the common cold." This inhibition applies also to any other preparation sold by these companies which is substantially of the same composition and possesses substantially the same properties as the antihistamine products.

The stipulation states "that nothing herein shall prevent (the companies) from advertising or otherwise representing:—(a) that the use of the product relieves or checks and, in some cases, stops the symptoms or manifestations of the common cold, such as sneezing, nasal congestion, simple throat coughs, watering eyes, or watering or mucuous discharge from the nose and (b) that the product is safe if taken in accordance with the directions on the label."

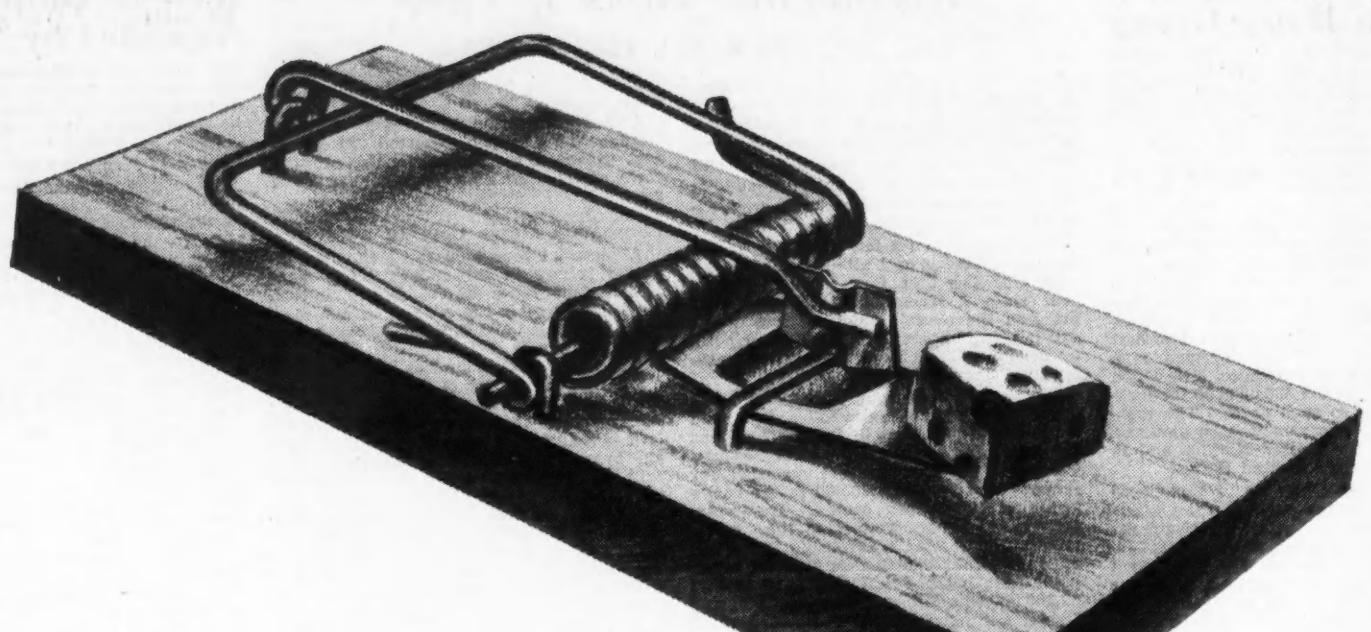
Chemical Export Licensing Controls Tightened by OIT

Several products containing the strategic plastic materials known as "Teflon" and "Kel-F" as well as certain agricultural fungicides, will now require validated export licenses for shipments to all destinations except Canada, as a result of action announced last week by the Office of Industry and Commerce, Department of Commerce.

OIC also announced that amendment and revisions have been made to the commodities descriptions of several types of drums and containers, and certain scientific and professional instruments and apparatus. For the most part the amendments and revisions clarify commodity descriptions without making substitute changes.

The schedule B number for fluorocarbons (completed fluorinated materials) has been changed to reflect Bureau of Census reclassification of these commodities. In addition, the weight and volume tolerance applied to export of pharmaceuticals and mixed drugs has been increased from the former 1 percent to 10 percent.

The agricultural fungicides which are now barred from export without a validated license are those materials containing zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate or tetramethylthiuram disulphide. Quantities having a value of $100 or less are exempt from the license requirements.



help you build a better one?

The mouse-trap people have it rough. Tradition promises great reward to the superior snare maker. Inventive ingenuity is their only way to keep the driveway crowded with customers.

How is it in your business?

When you don't improve your product—your customers visit your competitors. If this condition continues—how long will you last?

Let us help you.

Make use of our research facilities. Over the years, we've developed new and improved chemicals for many of our customers. Often they've proven far superior to those formerly satisfactory.

Let us help you:

1. Solve problems of giving your customers better products.
2. Open new markets for your products.
3. Effect cost savings in manufacturing.
4. Assure greater business stability—by constantly improving your products.

Doing business with us, means more than just ordering from our product list. With us—your specific needs receive our individual attention.

For Fatty Acids and chemicals you need ... Call Woburn. Together, we can make your "mouse-trap" better.

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N.J.)

FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED
CASTOR • CHINAWOOD • COCOANUT • CONJULIN • COTTONSEED • DISTOLINE
HELIOLINE • ISOLINE • LAURIC • LINSEED • MARINE • PALM • SOYA • TALLOW
SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS, ESTERS AND PLASTICIZERS • ESTER GUMS AND ROSINS • PIGMENTS AND COLORS

1200 HARRISON AVENUE, KEARNY, NEW JERSEY • KEARNY 2-3300

PALM FATTY ACIDS
A fractionated vegetable fatty acid. Saponifies to completion rapidly. No need for salting out, reducing processing and operating costs. Used in high titre and metallic soaps, textile finishing and buffing compounds, and lubricating greases.

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 1-5.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Portsmouth, N. H., September 28-30.

American Bar Association, Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division, annual meeting, Federal Security Agency auditorium, Washington, D. C., September 18-22.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, June 22-23.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, October 2-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Neal House, Columbus, Ohio, December 3-6.

American Petroleum Institute, Biltmore and Ambassador hotels, Los Angeles, November 13-16.

American Plant Food Council, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 29-July 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Soybean Association, Springfield armory, Springfield, Ill., August 28-30.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27

Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24

Congress of the International Union of Leather Chemists Societies, London, September 10-13, 1951.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 23-25.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 9-11.

International Microchemical Congress, Graz, Austria, July 2-6.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Long Beach, Calif., October 15-21.

National Butane-Propane Association, Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, September 18-19.

National Chemical Exposition, Coliseum, Chicago, September 5-9.

National Lubricating Grease Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 15-18

National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 18-20.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 18-20.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 23-25.

Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York, drug show and exhibit, Statler hotel, New York, September 25-27.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting, New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., October 18-20.

Society of Rheology, New Yorker hotel, New York, November 3-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint outing with Manufacturing Chemists Association, Monmouth hotel, Springlake, N. J., June 19-21; Commodore hotel, New York, September 13; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 13.

Werner Smith Forms New Drying Oil Firm

Werner G. Smith, who recently resigned as executive vice-president of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, has announced the formation of an entirely new and independent company to be known as Werner G. Smith, Inc. This new firm will continue marketing china woodoil and Mr. Smith has already revived direct supply connections with a Chinese supplier.

The company will also process and refine various drying oils for the paint and varnish industry and, in addition, will manufacture core oils for the foundry industry. General offices for the new firm are at 3 Union Commerce building, Cleveland 14, Ohio, and sales offices in the principal cities will soon be opened.

Washburn Names Broncato

T. F. Washburn, Chicago, has appointed Jacob S. Broncato manager of the concern's wax raw material division. Mr. Broncato was formerly associated with the M. Hollingshead Corporation and more recently director of technical service for the Warwick Wax Company. In his new post he will direct service and promotion of waxes and resins produced by the Washburn company.

Stanton Finishes Plant

Stanton Laboratories, Bristol, Pa., announced last week it had completed construction of a new plant and that the company is now in full production of distilled thioglycolic acid, ammonium thioglycolate, sodium thioglycolate and resin "201" emulsifier.

Oils, Fats Consumption: April

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in April, 1950, totaled 1,140,753,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products other than salad oil	228,339,000
Paint and varnish	45,342,000
Processing (fat-splitting, winterizing, pressing, sulphonation, etc.)	248,004,000
Refining	393,253,000
Soap	138,245,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	2,627,000	.....
Soap	1,900,000	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	.....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	8,081,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	204,000	406,000
Soap	14,000	33,000
Paint and varnish	507,000	64,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	20,00	16,000
Other uses	5,915,000	1,494,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	2,594,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1]
Other uses	.....	347,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	25,892,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	4,219,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	2,643,000
Fat-splitting	1,758,000	.....
Sulphonation	38,000	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Other edible products	[1]	1,702,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Soap	12,190,000	7,408,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	195,000
Other uses	1,343,000	[1]
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	187,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	1,274,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	17,629,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	1,290,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarin	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	[1]	6,916,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	[1]	.....
Other uses	40,000	92,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	124,213,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	42,5 9 000
Deodorizing	.....	1,500,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	43,538,000
Shortening	.....	25,328,000
Oleomargarin	.....	4,069,000
Other edible uses	.....	974,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	178,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	[2]	[2] .....
Soap	[2]	[2]
Paint and varnish	321,000	890,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	214,000
Lubricants and greases	66,000	10,000
Other uses	812,000	404,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	18,000	144,000
Other uses	234,000	[2] .....
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	6,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	457,000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	17,870,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	9,365,000	11,116,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	5,562,000	987,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	3,193,000	2,720,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	150,000
Paint and varnish	.....	[2] .....
Chemicals	.....	[2]
Lubricants and greases	.....	686,000
Other uses	.....	74,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	47,000
Soap	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	11,000
Other uses	.....	241,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	403,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	115,000
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	[2]
Oleomargarin	.....	189,000
Other edible uses	.....	95,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	.....
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	124,000	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	13,000	[1] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	.....
Other uses	3,012,000	[1] .....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	.....	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	7,406,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	116,000
Hydrogenation	.....	878,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,581,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	343,000
Oleomargarin	.....	.....
Other edible uses	[1]	513,000
Soap	[1]	.....
Other uses	.....	255,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	164,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	50,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	138,220,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	54,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	29,929,000
Deodorizing	.....	4,073,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	[1]	53,329,000
Oleomargarin	[1]	.....
Other edible uses	.....	5,798,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	68,000	7,009,000
Chemicals	381,000	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Linoleum and oilcloth	14,000	20,000
Other uses	[1]	2,455,000
	2,819,000	4,528,000

	Pounds
Tallow—	All grades
Soap	490,000
Lubricants and greases	[2] .....
Other uses	.....
Tung—	All grades
Paint and varnish	6,565,000
Chemicals	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	360,000
Other uses	930,000
Vegetable, not specified—	Pounds
Refining	All grades
Fat-splitting	2,725,000
Hydrogenation	527,000
Sulphonation	1,189,000
Winterizing for salad oil	421,000
Shortening	.....
Oleomargarin	.....
Other edible uses	.....
Soap	391,000
Paint and varnish	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	488,000
Chemicals	.....
Lubricants and greases	[1] .....
Other uses	.....
	1,149,000

Fats and Greases

	Pounds
Grease and lard oil—	
Sulphonation	110,000
Soap	.....
Lubricants and greases	1,398,000
Other uses	608,000
Grease, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	5,589,000
Winterizing and pressing	.....
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2]
Pressing	5,588,000
Soap	24,505,000
Lubricants and greases	957,000
Other uses	180,000
Lard—	Rendered / Refined
Shortening	7,339,000 / [2] .....
Oleomargarin	202,000 / [2] .....
Hydrogenation	1,212,000 / [2]
Other edible uses	239,000 / 348,000
Soap	..... / .....
Lubricants and greases	119,000 / 35,000
Other uses	[2] ..... / [2] .....
Stearin, animal—	Edible / Inedible
Shortening	572,000 / .....
Oleomargarin	244,000 / .....
Other edible uses	198,000 / .....
Soap	..... / 109,000
Other uses	..... / 77,000
Stearin, vegetable—	
Shortening	4,967,000
Oleomargarin	554,000
Hydrogenation	1,719,000
Other edible uses	[2] .....
Other uses	.....
Tallow, edible—	Crude / Refined
Refining	[2] ..... / [2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2] ..... / [2] .....
Pressing	2,162,000 / .....
Shortening	513,000 / 423,000
Other edible	275,000 / [2] .....
Soap	[2] ..... / [2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2] / [2]
Other uses	21,000 / 10,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude / Refined
Refining	25,560,000 / .....
Fat-splitting	11,593,000 / .....
Hydrogenation	834,000 / [2] .....
Sulphonation	390,000 / [2] .....
Soap	54,270,000 / 21,771,000
Lubricants and greases	2,137,000 / [2]
Other uses	4,972,000 / 162,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

	Pounds
Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	5,622,000
Soap	294,000
Lubricants and greases	479,000
Other uses	5,483,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	[2] .....
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	[2]
Paint and varnish	84,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]
Other uses	142,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	40,000
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Other uses	117,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
All uses	[3] .....
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	386,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	229,000
Soap	1,566,000
Paint and varnish	17,000
Chemicals	531,0000
Lubricants and greases	220,000
Other uses	1,514,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	13,000
Soap	258,000
Paint and varnish	36,000
Lubricants and greases	245,000
Chemicals	554,000
Other uses	3,057,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2] .....
Soap	2,331,000
Paint and varnish	1,001,000
Lubricants and greases	46,000
Chemicals	770,000
Other uses	7,534,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	14,975,000
Soap	3,710,000
Paint and varnish	45,000
Other uses	39,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	4,974,000
Fat-splitting	2,359,000
Hydrogenation	9,081,000
Sulphonation	453,000
Pressing	[3]
Shortening	2,239,000
Oleomargarin	408,000
Soap	3,936,000
Paint and varnish	588,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	586,000
Chemicals	2,257,000
Lubricants and greases	578,000
Other uses	6,922,000

[1] Included in "Vegetable oils, not specified," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[2] Included in "Materials not shown separately," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Lobby Probers Modify Business Questionnaire

The lobby investigating committee of the house last week modified its corporation questionnaire to make unnecessary the reporting of expenditures by corporation officials of their trips to Washington for the maintenance of Washington offices, which are limited to business matters and have no relation to influencing legislation.

The modification was announced about the same time that Clarence B. Randall, president of the Inland Steel Company, sharply criticized the questionnaire sent ten days earlier by the committee, on the grounds that it called for information about the expenditures of corporations to which the committee was not entitled. The Randall letter and the committee's letter modifying the questionnaire are understood to have crossed in the mails.

In a speech on the floor of the house explaining the work of the investigating committee, Representative Frank Buchanan of Pennsylvania, chairman, said that he did not regard the Randall letter as a refusal to comply with the questionnaire but rather as a protest. He said that the California Edison Company also had protested the questionnaire, but otherwise the response from the corporations he queried has been favorable.

Details on Washington Expenses

The questionnaire, which calls for detailed information on money spent by corporation officials on trips to Washington, expenses of their Washington offices, contributions, advertising expenses and money spent for printing and duplicating matter dealing with legislation, was sent by the committee to 166 firms, including a number in the chemical field. The list was made up of firms that have contributed to other organizations considered to be engaged in lobbying activities. Additional corporations are to be added to the list.

The committee had previously circularized some 2,100 trade and business organizations on their functions and activities and now is preparing a similar questionnaire which will go to all of the labor organizations. Hearings will start Tuesday on methods of operation used by lobbying organizations to influence legislation by influencing public opinion rather than by direct contact with the legislators.

Shell Revamps Research And Development Activities

Reorganization of the research and development activities of Shell Development Company was announced last week. Appointed associate directors of development are B. M. Beins, mechanical engineering; C. L. Raymond, process engineering; M. Souders, Jr., chemical engineering, and D. L. Yabroff, process development.

Other appointments include C. R. Nelson, department head of process engineering with A. J. Cherniavsky and G. E. Liedholm as assistant department heads; G. A. Nelson, staff metallurgist; W. E. Hand, head of costing and appraisals; P. D. Hishon, chief draftsman for development, and P. R. Hoyt and M. V. Long, staff consultants on instrumentation. D. J. Pompeo will head a new department consolidating the instrument research and development groups of the company.

T. W. Evans, director of research, is head of the research division, while A. J. Johnson, vice-president and director of development, will be in charge of the development division. H. E. Randlett, jr., has been appointed administrative assistant to the director of research.

Fats and Oils Market Development Under Study

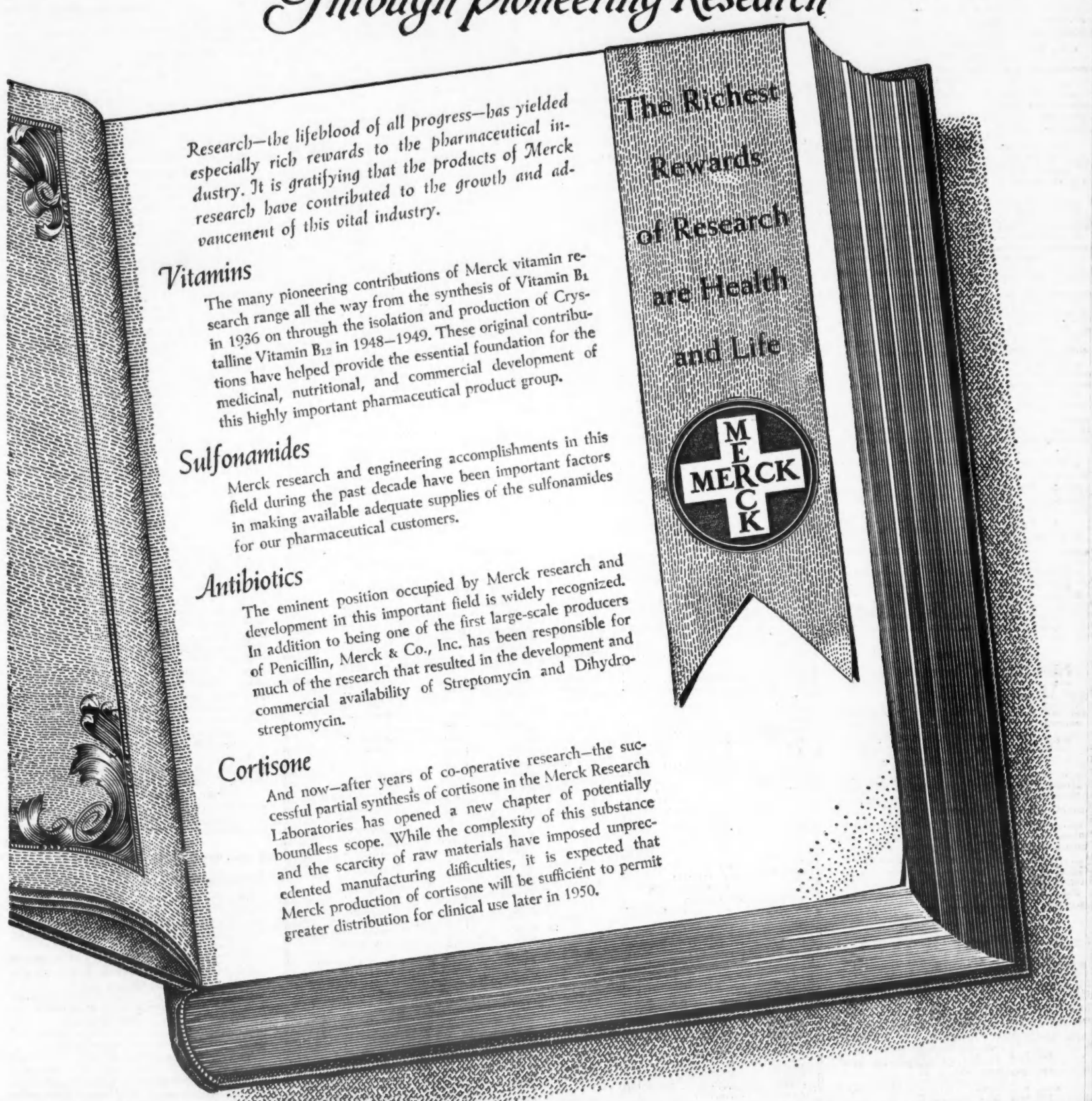
The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture announced June 14 that a contract has been signed with John W. McCutcheon, a private industrial consultant in New York City, to study existing and potential market outlets for fats and oils of domestic agricultural origin.

Since the war, consumption of domestic fats and oils has not kept pace with the increased supply. This research is designed to discover or develop additional market outlets for the large supply.

The major emphasis of the study will be on inedible fats and oils. The research was initiated following recommendations of the commodity advisory committees established under the research and marketing act of 1946. Funds were appropriated by congress specifically for this type of work under the terms of that act. This project is part of a larger program of research being conducted by the department of agriculture for development of new and expanded market outlets for fats and oils of domestic agricultural origin.

Opening New Chapters for the Pharmaceutical Industry

Through Pioneering Research



Research—the lifeblood of all progress—has yielded especially rich rewards to the pharmaceutical industry. It is gratifying that the products of Merck research have contributed to the growth and advancement of this vital industry.

Vitamins

The many pioneering contributions of Merck vitamin research range all the way from the synthesis of Vitamin B_1 in 1936 on through the isolation and production of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} in 1948—1949. These original contributions have helped provide the essential foundation for the medicinal, nutritional, and commercial development of this highly important pharmaceutical product group.

Sulfonamides

Merck research and engineering accomplishments in this field during the past decade have been important factors in making available adequate supplies of the sulfonamides for our pharmaceutical customers.

Antibiotics

The eminent position occupied by Merck research and development in this important field is widely recognized. In addition to being one of the first large-scale producers of Penicillin, Merck & Co., Inc. has been responsible for much of the research that resulted in the development and commercial availability of Streptomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin.

Cortisone

And now—after years of co-operative research—the successful partial synthesis of cortisone in the Merck Research Laboratories has opened a new chapter of potentially boundless scope. While the complexity of this substance and the scarcity of raw materials have imposed unprecedented manufacturing difficulties, it is expected that Merck production of cortisone will be sufficient to permit greater distribution for clinical use later in 1950.

MERCK & CO., INC. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

June 16, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

acacia (see Gum, arabic).
acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
above 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works, lb. .50 - —
acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
acetaldol (see Aldol).
acetamide, tech., fib., dms lb .45 - —
acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd or frt. equald lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .26 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt alld E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .11½- —
acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .86½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .67½- —
acetoacetarthoanisidide, fib dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1 75 - —
acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .72½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .71 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .72 - .73
acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .45 - —
acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.33
acetophenone cns. dms lb 1.30 - 1.65
acetyl., t.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
acetoacetoparaphenetidide, dms. 500 lbs or more, works, lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 1.90 - —
acetylatributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb .48 - .54
acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
acryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9 40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.15.00 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.18.00 -22.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.13.50 -17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10 00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 —
Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis. lb. .50 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
aconitic, 5,000 lbs 1 shipt., dms., lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.10 - —
arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white)
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
ascorbic USP dms. 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27 47 —
battery, cbys. c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.85
benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs or more lb 43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs up lb 54 - —
bethahydroxynaphthoic bbls., works lb. 1.25 —
boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton..160.00 - —
boric, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton.93.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton.140.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l. works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.91 75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, tech., dms lb. .40½- —
Caprylic, dms lb. .40½- —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .27 - .27½
Chlorosulphonic dms., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works lb. .02¾- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., works lb .26 .27
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 4.00
Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .72 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24 - .25¼
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10¾- .11¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .81 - 96
t.c.l., non ret. dms., same basis gal. .84 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .81 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom. coaltar, 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis gal. .70 - .83
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
t.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .88 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - .85
petroleum, 179°C to 198°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - —
195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .55½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .59½
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
200°C to 222°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .40½- —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .53½- —
t.c.l, same basis gal. .55½- .57½
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
220°C to 242°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .38½- .41½
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .51½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .55½
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
245°C to 298°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .36½- —
295°C to 325°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .26½- —
imported, coaltar, 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. .52½- .57½
Crotonic, fib dms. works lb .29 —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 - 1.23
Desoxycholic lb.17.00 -22 00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
t.c.l. works lb .31½- —
tanks works lb .29½- —
F. bbls., works lb. 1.87 - 1.93
Folic bots. fib ctns. kilo or more gram 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l. works lb. .13 - .13½
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb 1.20 —
Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .29 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —
Glutamic, dacro, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.20 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.43 —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 2.23
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.37 - 2.50
57%, cbys lb. 2.86 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .28 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .34 .36
34% cbys., dlvd E lb .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .06½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. 08 .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. 084 - —
tanks, Belle W Va., 100% basis lb. 083 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .78 —
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 2.85
L, bbls., works lb. .95 —
Lactic edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. 16 - .18
smaller lots lb. 17 .19
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more. lb. .285 .338
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., r.l., works 100 lbs 5.60 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
t.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 .28½
60%, dms. lb. .25 .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2150- .2210
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .2510
Maleic, powd., dms lb 30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .45 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb 1.90 - 2 10
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085 .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92% works lb. .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb 22½ 23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.15
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.25
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.85
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.75
tanks, works ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.75
tanks, works ton.25.00 -27.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 09¼- 09¾
6 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- 15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .30½- —
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6 10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 — —
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 6.60
40° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 7.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
t.c.l., E works 100 lbs. 6 90 7 60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13 .13¼
6 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt equald lb. .15½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .17 .18
Acid, nitric, CP, NF, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral.
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
		distr.	distributor		
alld.	allowed	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels			prod.	producer
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
C	centigrade	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	s.g	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tech.	technical
cs	cases			USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	W	west
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w. w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

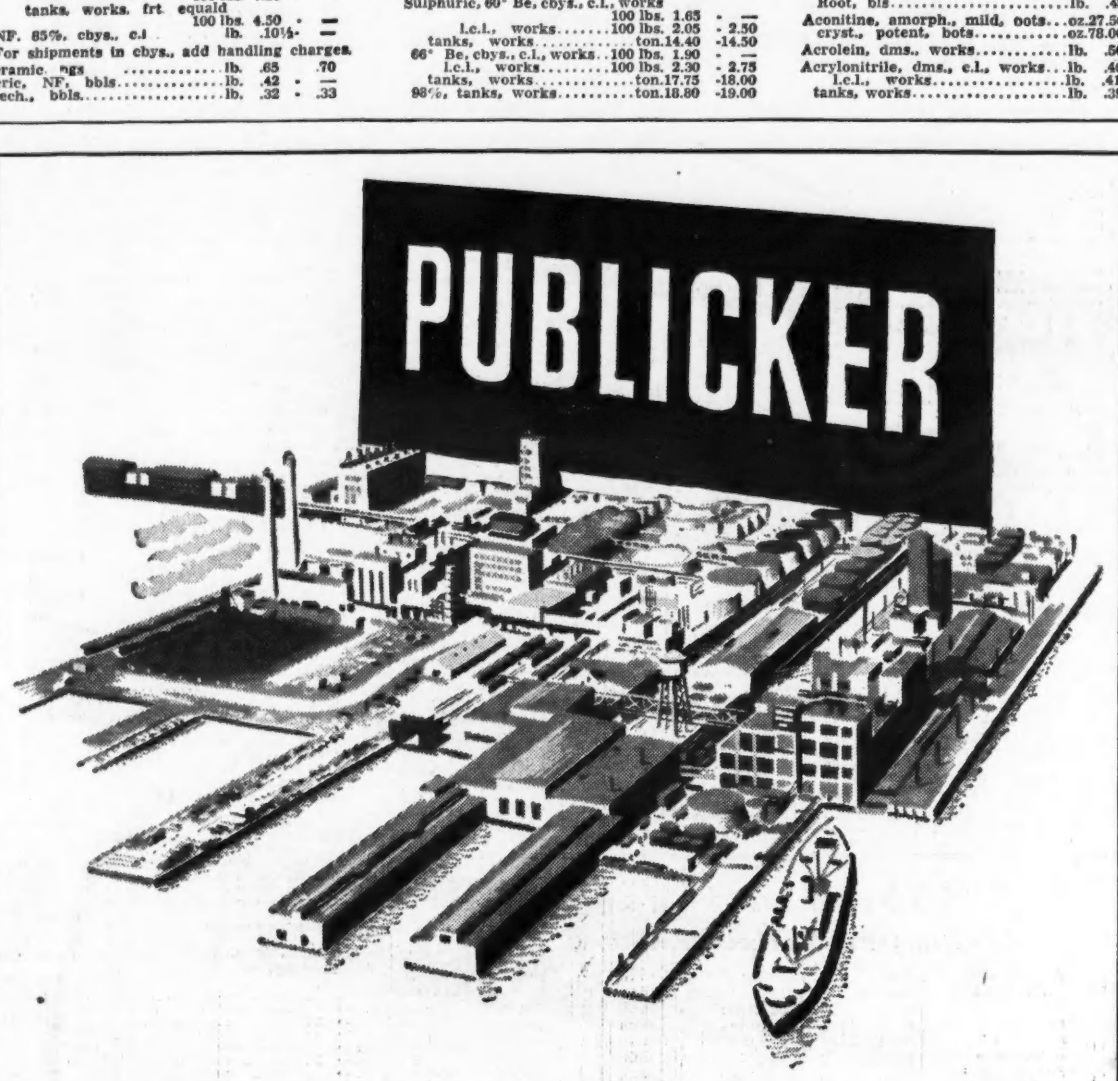
Acid, Octoic—Alcohol, Phenylethyl

Acid, octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.85 - 4.00
technical, dms lb. 1.84 —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.50
Paramethyiphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs lb. .65 .70
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .42 - —
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33

Acid, propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls lb. .28 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .32 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .40 - —
powder, bbls lb. .45 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .13¾- .14¾
double dist., dms lb. .14¾- .15¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .13 - .14
single-pressed, bgs lb. .12 - .13
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .16¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.s., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.50
tanks, works ton. 14.40 -14.50
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.75
tanks, works ton. 17.75 -18.00
98%, tanks, works ton. 18.80 -19.00

Acid, sulphuric, CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton. 19.85 -20.00
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10 - .11
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms lb. .80 - .85
75-76% dms lb. .86 - .90
fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.36 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .29½- —
smaller lots lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .31 - —
small, dms lb. .33 - .35
imported, kgs lb. .27 - .29
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .55 - .60
Root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .30 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.28 - 1.30
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.65 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.07 - 1.09
powd., bbls lb. 1.11 - 1.13
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .72 - .79
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .58½- .59
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, fil., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
ether production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .09 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .58½- .63½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .63½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .62
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56 - .61
tanks, same basis gal. 40 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- .60½
tanks, same basis gal. .39½- —
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .62½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .63
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .88 - .93
tanks, same basis gal. .72 - —
SD30, dms, c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .55 - .60
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .62½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .52 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56 - .62
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - .41
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. 17.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.65 -17.70
tanks, same basis gal. 17.49 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .55 - .60
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.60 -18.65
tanks, same basis gal. 18.44 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91% dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .32 - —
95% dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .46½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .33½- —
99% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns lb. 1.35 - 1.70



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Alcohol, polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
works ..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .10¾- —
works ..lb. .09¼- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .08 - —
works ..lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. ..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ..lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. ..gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.05 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms..lb. .76 - 1.20
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bee.... ..lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., 1 to 10 dm.-lots ..lb.45.00 - —
smaller lots, works..lb.50.00 -55.00
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb.-lots, works ..lb. 9.00 - —
10%, dms., works..gal.37.75 - —
2%, dms., works..gal. 7.75 - —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs., afloat..lb. .19½- .19¾
Allyl bromide, cbys., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works ..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works..lb. .58 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works..lb. .279 - .297
50%, dms., works..lb. .446 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. .21 - .23
Curacao, kgs..lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs ..lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 3.50 - —
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls..lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .30 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works ..gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots..kilo.350.00 - —
Acetate, bots..kilo.350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls..lb. .30 - .40
Alum, ammonium, gran., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. ..lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. ..lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bbls., works ..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, burnt, bbls..lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls ..lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms..lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .03½- .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .11½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works..lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works..ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .21¼- —
contract, works..lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .18¼- —
contract, works..lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .79½- —
contract, works..lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ..lb. .38½- —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17½- —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. ..lb. .16½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld..lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms. precip ..lb. .35¼- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd..lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works..lb.13.50 - —
jars, works..lb.15.00 -17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .58 - —
standard, dms ..lb. .39¼- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .96 - —
standard, dms..lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms..lb. .43½- —
unpolished, standard, dms..lb. 4 4½- —
varnish standard, dms..lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 2c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

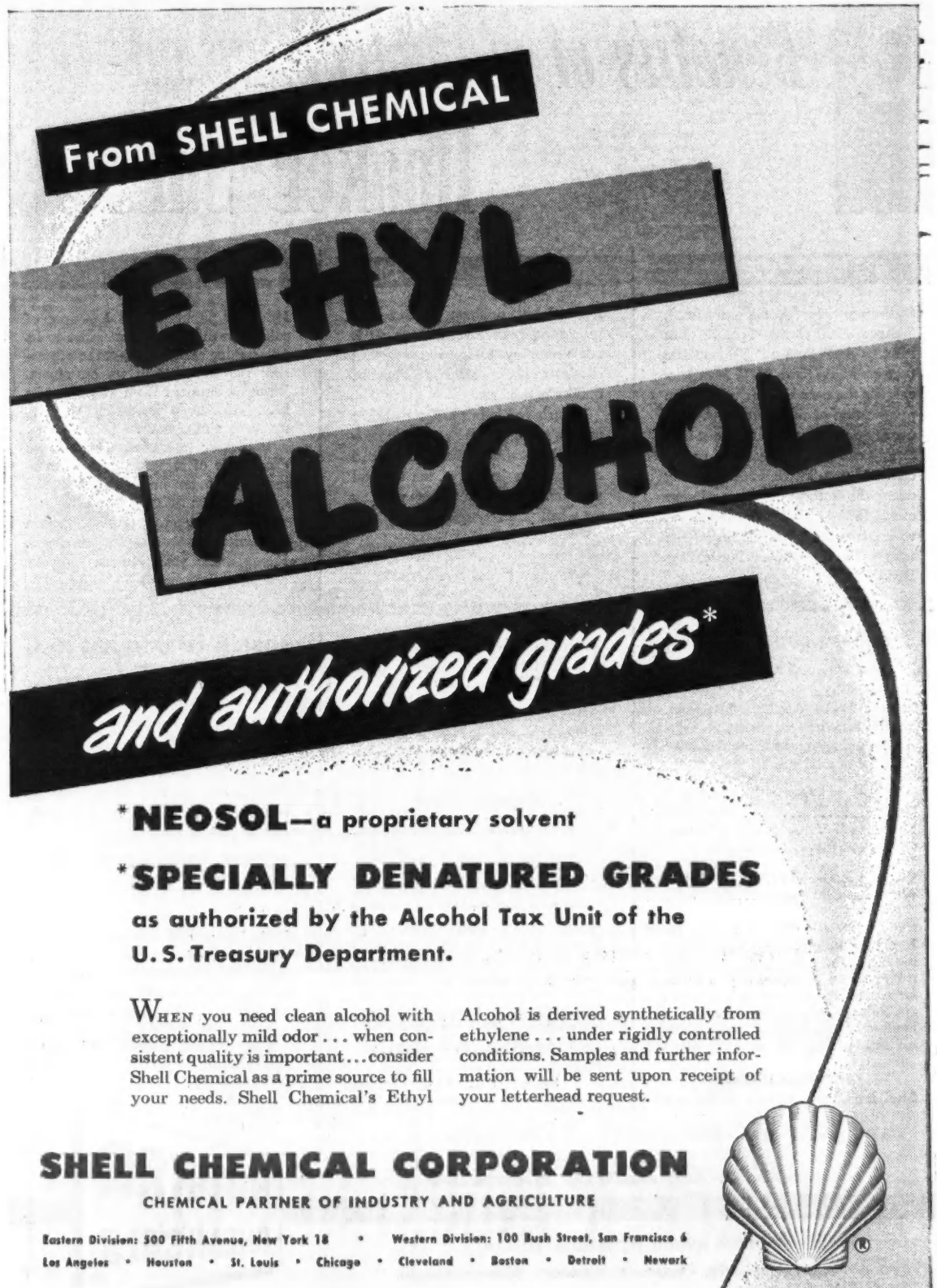
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, cbns., c.l..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .31 - —
monobasic, cbns., c.l..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .31 - —
tribasic, cbns., c.l..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .31 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works ..lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots..oz. 8.00 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene bbls..lb. 1.03 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .69
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .40 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.35 - —
Aminopyrine, USP bots. dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks works ton.74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1..lb. .17 - .17½
2 ..lb. .19 - .19½
3 ..lb. .21 - .21½
4 ..lb. 16 - 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.76.50 -77 50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 6.95 - —
white, gran., ngs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —

Alcohol, Polyvinyl—Ammonium Thiocyanate

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars ..lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works..ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ..ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works..lb. .31 - .36
Bifluoride dms. dlvd ..lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls..lb. .36 - .37
dms. ..lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .20 - .21
Chloride, tech (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
dms. ..lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..lb. 3.81 - 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works ..lb. .40½- —
kgs., works ..lb. .42½- —
25% dms., frt. alld..lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works..lb. .37 - —
dms., works ..lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs ..lb. .90 - —
tech. grade, bbls., kgs..lb. .80 - —

Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.37.50 - —
dom., ogs., western works ton.53.00 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., orecip ..lb .23¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ..ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ..ton.270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works..lb. .50 - .73
Persulphate kgs ..lb. .23½- .23¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb .03½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms..lb .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb .03½- —
Salicylate, NF dms. kgs ..lb 1.25 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..lb. .12 - .13
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.32.00 -37.00
converters', bulk, works..ton.37.50 -38.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .19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Ammonium Thioglycollate—Bismuth Subsalicylate

Ammonium thioglycollate, commercial, 100% basis, cbys. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
highly purified, same basis lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Thiosulphate, cryst., jars, works lb. .32 - —
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb.36.00 - —
monobasic, bots lb.34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms lb 6.50 - —
monobasic, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .76 - 81
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .70 - 75
Angostura bark, bls lb. .44 .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - .16
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - .17
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —

Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .14¾- 15
Cyprus, ogs lb. .20 .20½
Czech, bgs. lb. .14 - 14½
Mexican, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Syrian, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Turkish, bgs lb. .13¾- .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Annatto powder, dms lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb 85 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .24½- —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .25 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .29 - .31
solution, cbys. lb .29 .30
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .20 .23
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.35 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, kilo.70.00 -80.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 15.00 -16.25
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .45 - .75
root, bls. lb. 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .12 - .15

Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - .42
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¼- .06¾
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.940.00 -960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.485.00 -492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.400.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.313.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.267.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.249.50 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.231.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.124.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.124.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.111.50 -141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.111.50 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.88.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.88.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.84.00 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.78.50 -79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.58.00 -59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines ton 52.00 -52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.49.00 -49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.50 -42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.35.00 -35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.30.50 -31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.29.50 -30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.28.00 -28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.30.50 -31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.30.50 -31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.19.00 -27.00
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10

Asphaltum gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton.31.00 - —
1st, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. 05¾- .13
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 7.00

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
tree bark, bgs lb .53 - .55
Barbital, USP, dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.77 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb 17 .18
tech., crystals, bgs., c.l., works. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
Chromate, ogs., frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .34 - —
smaller lots lb .35 .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls. lb. .13 - .13½
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .21 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .45 - .50
Root, bls lb. .50 - .52
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .68 - —
tech., cbys., dms lb. .45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .19 - .25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .23¼
6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
wet distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .27 - —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago Dist.; Cleveland Dist.; Lone Star, Tex.; Geneva, Utah; Johnstown, Pa.; Lorain, Ohio; Minequa, Colo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh Dist.; St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Woodward, Ala.; Wyandotte, Mich.; Youngstown, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq lb. .20½- .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb 8.90 9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21 - .21
l.c.l., works lb. .21½- .22
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32° C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram.10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.97 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.29 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.20 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 1.87 - —
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.02 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 4.92 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —

3 Benefits of standardizing on Hooker Sulfides

HIGH PURITY

Sodium sulfide (Fe 8 ppm Max.), Sodium Sulfhydrate (Fe 5 ppm Max.), and Sodium Tetrasulfide (other Sodium Salts, 1.0% Max.) exemplify the care Hooker uses in the preparation of these products. This quality enables you to turn out uniformly excellent products at no increase in cost. There is added saving due to the fact that the clean solution of sulfide and sulfhydrate can be used without settling or decanting—a worthwhile time saver—Purity Pays Dividends.

UNIFORM QUALITY

Dependably uniform quality cuts processing costs several ways. It is not necessary to keep a constant check on solution strength. Finished quality is uniform.

Variation in impurities can slow processing time and cause wide variations in quality and may even lead to possible rejection of the finished product. You get more than you pay for when you buy quality.

PROMPT SHIPMENT

Hooker's popularity as a source of sulfides is due in good measure to its painstaking efforts to meet the processing requirements of its customers. Prompt shipment from ample stocks keep customer's inventory requirements to a minimum.

Particular attention is paid to cleanliness of shipping containers to insure that no impurities mar the quality of the finished product.

Your first step to sulfide satisfaction is to write for samples and data sheets. Please make your request on your company letterhead.

SODIUM SULFIDE Na_2S

Mol. Wt. 78.1
M. P. ..... 100°C

Light buff colored solid in flake form. Rapidly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether. Also available in solid form.

ANALYSIS

Na_2S ..... 60 to 62%
NaCl ..... 1.5% Max.
Other Na Salts ..... 2.0% Max.
Fe ..... 8 ppm Max.
Cu, Ni, Cr, Mn, Pb ..... 1 ppm Max.
Water of crystallization ..... 35% Min.

USES

In manufacture of dyestuffs, chemical intermediates, paper pulp, soap and rubber, as an ingredient of dye liquor for textile dyeing; boiling out linen; ore flotation and metal refining, in unhairing hides and wool pulling; desulfurizing viscose rayon.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS

Steel drums ..... 90 and 350 lbs. net

SODIUM SULFHYDRATE NaSH
(sodium hydrosulfide)

Mol. Wt. 56.1
M. P. ..... 55°C

Light lemon colored solid in flake form. Completely and rapidly soluble in water, alcohol and ether. Also available as a liquid.

ANALYSIS *(Flakes)*

NaSH ..... 70 to 72%
Na_2S ..... 2.5% Max.
NaCl ..... 0.8% Max.
Na_2SO_3 and $NaHCO_3$ ..... 0.4% Max.
Fe ..... 5 ppm Max.
Cu, Ni, Cr, Mn, Pb ..... 1 ppm Max.
Water of crystallization ..... 28 to 26%

USES

In preparation of dyestuffs and other organic chemicals such as thioamides, thiourea, thioglycolic acid, thio- and dithio-benzoic acids, sodium thiosulfate, in unhairing hides, in desulfurizing viscose rayon.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS

Flake: Lacquer-lined steel drums ..... 90, 350 lbs. net
Liquid ..... Tank Cars

SODIUM TETRASULFIDE Na_2S_4
(40% solution)

Mol. Wt. 174.23
Melting Range ..... 3.5 to 17°C

It is a clear dark red liquid with an odor of hydrogen sulfide.

ANALYSIS

Na_2S_4 ..... 40.44%
Sulfur 30.27%
Other sodium salts including sodium thiosulfate, sodium carbonate and sodium sulfate ..... 1.0% Max.

USES

Reducing organic nitro bodies; insecticides and fungicides; ore flotation reagent, manufacture of sulfur dyes, preparation of metal sulfide finishes, soaking of hides and skins prior to unhairing.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS

Steel drums ..90 and 350 lbs. net and Tank Cars

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Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.82 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb .13½ - —
cs., l.c.l. shipt. point lb 17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb 14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse. 1½c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0650- —
bgs., c.l., works lb .0690 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb 117 - .1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832- —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb 13¾ - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb .09½ - —
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works lb .05 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb .09 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .03½- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb .07½- —
very fine, bgs. c.l., works lb .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd., or whse lb. .12 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb 10¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb 11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs. works lb .0160 - .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .30 - .32
root, bls lb. .10 - .12
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .75
Tree bark, bls lb .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90 00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90 00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.113.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 118.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works, ton.67 00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 73 00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5 00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs, unit-ton. 6.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
soluble, bgs., cs lb. .16 - .17½
l.c.l. lb. .17½ - .22
Bloodroot, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls. same basis lb 15 - 16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Conalt, genuine, bbls same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 3.75 - —
tungstic lb 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb 51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls. same basis lb 39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls same basis lb 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs. same basis lb 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb 45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 - 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works ton.58.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.58.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D) precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls lb 40 - 45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
Borax, tech., gran., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.31 25 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90 00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .21 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.52 - 2.50
cbys. lb 1 42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 - 5.40
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms. works lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans dms., works lb. 80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms. works lb. 60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. 25 - 26
Brown iron, synth, bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .3015- .3040
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .05¼- .06½
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05½- .07½
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y lb. .06¼- .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .08½
raw, American, bgs., same basis, lb. .04¼- .06½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis, lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb .29 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Buckthorn bark, bls lb 14 - 18
cut and sifted, bls lb 23 - 25
Berries, bgs lb. 80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb .20 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .22 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, Ill., Ind., prod., dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. lb .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb 17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb .16 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms. c.l. frt alld E of Rockies lb. 42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 41 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb 42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, reid., dms. l.c.l. works lb 52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl) phthalate).
Stearate, dms. c.l. frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, natural, USP cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 5.00 - —
Synthetic, USP cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs. futures lb 66 - 66
Calamine, USP dms lb .27 - 29
Calamus root, dom., bgs lb .27 - 30
imported, bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom.
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Caliciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u. units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 s.u. units, works unit. .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms. c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½- .11¼
Bromide, NF, jars lb. 75 - .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.121.00 - —
Calcium carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - 67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton 9.00 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton29.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 - 59.00
USP gran bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 - 28.50
cns. cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs.19.75 - 21.50
Hypophosphite, ton lots and less, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.10 - 4.12
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .37 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .38 - .44
Mandelate USP, dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Nitrate, tech., works lb. .07 - 09
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 - 65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 7 10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, wks. ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton.115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125 00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb .06 - —
Stearate, precip. ctns., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb 33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 76% bgs. c.l. works ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50 00 - —
luminous, tins, works lb 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, dms. works lb 1.50 - 1 75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .45 - .60
Calomel, USP, fine powd. dms. lb 1.97 - 1.98
reg. powd., dms lb 1.82 - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 2.75 - 2.85
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb .85 - .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, whse lb. .42 - —
10 bbls (1,500 lbs.) lb 44½- —
smaller lots lb 45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb 46 - —
smaller lots lb 47 - —
USP, tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb lots lb .74 - —
smaller lots lb .75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb .25 - 30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
powd., bxs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Russian, bgs. lb. 3.85 - 3.90
powd., bxs. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper lb. 4.00 - 6.00
from African pepper lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .13¾- .14
Carbazole, 97% steel drms. ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
Methylisobutyl dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 11½ - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0440- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - 08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works lb. .10¾- —
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¾- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .09¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08 - —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs. lb. 3.30 - 3.45
medium, cs lb 2.95 - 3.40
Coorges, cs. lb 2.20 - 2.25
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Ceylon, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guatemala, cs lb 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 2.12 - 2.15
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.12 - 2.15
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs or more, dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg 2.00 - —
gram quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. 67½- —
tins, works gm. .40 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.86 - —
8,800 A units, per gram, tins, works, milli. units. .18 - —
dms., works, milli. units. .16 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units. .24 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .32
Case-hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .22 - .23
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .24 - .25½
Imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .19¾- .20
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .23 - .26
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lo's, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls. lb. .23 - .25
broken, bls lb. .15 - .16
short stick, bls lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, Kwangsi, rolls, select, cs lb. .11 - .11½
broken, bls lb. .09¼- .09½
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .13¾- 14
broken, bls. lb. .13¼- .13¾
unscraped, bls lb. .13½- .14
broken, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .13¾- .14
broken, bls. lb. .13¼- .13¾
unscraped, bls lb. .13½- .14
broken, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .24 - .25
medium, bls lb. .34 - .35
thin, bls lb. .39½- .40
Buds, China, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - 35
Castor beans, bgs. Brazilian ports long ton.115.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns lb. 7.00 - 30.00
artificial, cns. lb 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .30 - .30½
Indian, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
afloat, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .33 - .36
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .44 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .49 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - .53
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - .54
43% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —
Cerium nydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb 70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. under 100 lbs., works lb 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb lots, works lb 1.85 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02⅞- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs. c.l. works ton.40 00 - —
papermakers, bgs. c.l., works ton.32.50 - 40 00
rubber makers, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .45 - .55
Roman, bls lb. .85 - .90
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.51.80 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.49.80 - —
granular, bgs. incl. c.l. works ton 46.80 - 59 00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton.41.80 - 45.50
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.80 - 43.50
Pinewood, gran. powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton.30.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 - 50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - 50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.30.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls lb .06 - 07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0415- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0440- .045
tanks, works lb. .0345- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0970- .105
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - 10 00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10 00 - 12.00
l.c.l. works ton.11.00 - 16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton.16.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.19.00 - 40.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock, net ton.35.00 - 45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton.45.00 - 60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloramine T, NF bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chloroanisidin, dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85

PUNCTURE CERTIFIED BEACON SCORED LINES
Phillips 66 Oils
Tri-Sure ® REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. M'F'D BY AMERICAN FLANGE & MFG. CO. INC.
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY U. S. A.
GALS. 54
CI0554
PHILLIPS 66
MOTOR OIL
S.A.E. NO. 30

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—protected by Tri-Sure Closures

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"PHILLIPS 66" has built its reputation for *quality* by using selected lube-type crude oil . . . the most painstaking processing and blending . . . and by *protecting* that quality with *Tri-Sure Closures** on every drum.

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On your next shipment, give *your* product the protection that has been *proved* best by America's leading oil and chemical companies. When you order drums, specify "Tri-Sure Closures"—and know that the quality you ship will be *delivered*.

**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 27 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.*

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Chlorinated Paraffin—Cyclopropane

Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works.lb. .08 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .16
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100-lbs. 2.90 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 150-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
6-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr - bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08 - —
cbys. lb. .09¾- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys. lb. .10¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls. lb. .40 - —
Trioxide, USP, bots. lb. .52 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.29
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs. lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30½- .42
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .18 - .18½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.45 - 5.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 2.50 - 2.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Civet, bots oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots lb. 15.00 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .23½- .24
futures, bls lb. No offers
Zanzibar, bls lb. .24 - .25
afloat lb. .23 - .23½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 Nom.
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - .69
CMC, purified, low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .56 - .66
tech., low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l. ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade 24.5% Co kgs lb 91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls. lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade 62% Co, kgs lb 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½% Co dms lb. .66¼- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse. lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs. ex-whse lb. 1.82 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb 1.05 - —
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .59 - .60
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .15 - .17
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz.79.00 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .60 - .70
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .22½- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .28 - .30
Colombo root, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Coltstoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .54 - .52
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works, lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb.19.20 -20.20
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .30½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .20¼- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .62½- —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .22½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .29 - .35
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .30 - .35
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.10
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works. lb. .1385- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.30 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .226 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .236 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1385- .26
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.a., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.165.00 -170.00
Pacific ports ton.160.00 -165.00
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Italian, bgs lb. .07 Nom
Moroccan, bgs lb. .10½- .10¾
Corn sugar, tanners, crimped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.99 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.27 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.42 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton.62.00 - —
Coumarin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .26¼- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .26¾- .27¾
imported, kgs lb. .21 - .23
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald gal. .14 - .18
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .36½- .40
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .47
tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
solution, 50%, tanks, works gal. .168 - —
NF, beechwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .126 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .126 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .115 - —
USP, non-ret., dams., c.l., same basis lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .133 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .28 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .44 - .54
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .15¾- .16
Morocco, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Syrian, bgs lb. .15¾- .16
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .06¾- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk ton.46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.55 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
tanks, works lb. .09¼- .10
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- .23
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tanks, works lb. .20 - .24
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .35½- —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

Have you tried these cellulose derivatives from Du Pont?

solvent-soluble NITROCELLULOSE

Fast dissolving—Du Pont Nitrocellulose makes up into unusually clear solutions at a very fast rate, and thus speeds the production of lacquers and adhesives, and coatings for paper and fabrics. Dependable, too—each grade of Du Pont Nitrocellulose has a constant viscosity and nitrogen content.

Du Pont Nitrocellulose can be supplied in any commercial quantity.

water-soluble SODIUM CMC

Used in a wide variety of aqueous systems, Du Pont Sodium CMC serves as a dispersing and suspending agent, thickener, sizing agent or protective film . . . and at low cost. For example, Sodium CMC is widely used to improve the scouring properties of soaps and synthetic detergents.

Technical grades of Du Pont Sodium CMC—the most economical types—are available in any commercial quantity.

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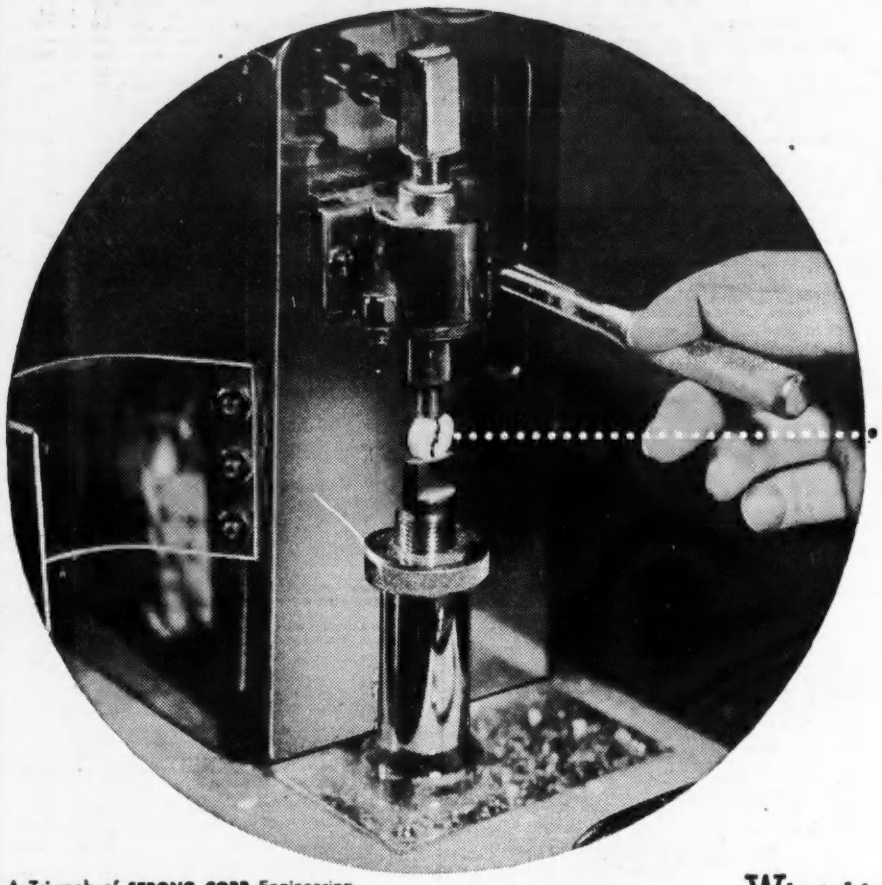
CANADIAN SALES AGENTS—CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED, MONTREAL, CANADA



A Triumph of **STRONG COBB** Engineering.
New Tablet Hardness Tester! (U. S. Pat. Pend.)

YOU'RE CLOSER TO THE BREAKING POINT THAN YOU THINK

What this country's tablet makers have needed is a *good improved, dependable* tablet hardness tester—*and it's here!*

Strong Cobb's New Tablet Hardness Tester!

Leave it to Strong Cobb—first with the finest in original ideas for the pharmaceutical industry—to come up with the right answer! This new device for testing plain compressed tablets is a *5-way improvement* over conventional type testers:

IMPROVED Accommodates a greater variety of tablet sizes!

IMPROVED Tolerance is determined by air pressure!

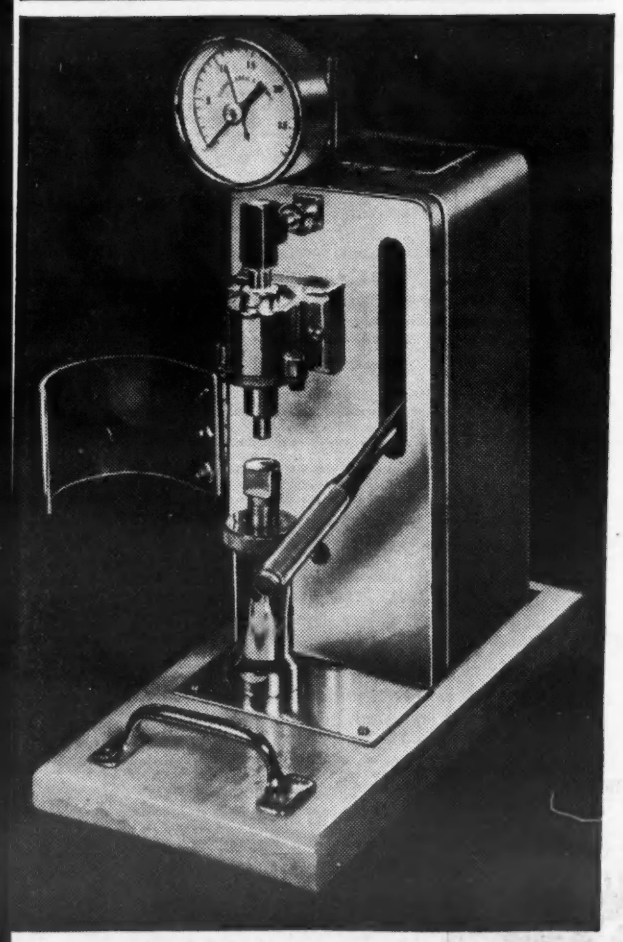
IMPROVED Register gauge reads greater pressure than conventional testers!

IMPROVED Impossible to apply further pressure once the tablet breaks!

IMPROVED Readings with Strong Cobb's new tester are consistent . . . show less variance even when taken by several operators.

This is the machine tablet maufacturers, production departments and control laboratories have begged for. It's available only from Strong Cobb. Priced at $150.00 complete.

The first paper on the **STRONG COBB IMPROVED HARDNESS TESTER FOR COMPRESSED TABLETS** by W. W. Hosler was published in the Bulletin of the National Formulary Committee, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1-2, Jan.-Feb., 1950. More detailed information furnished on request.



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Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

2, 4-D—Ditertiarybutylmetacresol

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l. works, frt. equald, lb. .43 - .48
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .60
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .66
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
lump, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½ - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .33 - .35
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. 10½ - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb .42 - —
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb. 30.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.24 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.59 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.49 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.09 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.24 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher
Potato, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb 4.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .32½ - —
Dianisidin, dms lb 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices,
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .53½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49½ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
Dicapryl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroetnane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyD.
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .053 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .40¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., b. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - .52½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. .14½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57½ - —
tanks, works lb. .55½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo 240.00 - 320.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram 12.50 - 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 - 30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 8.75
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .30 - .32
Oleate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hyprochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials, gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05½ - —
Di-isooctyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16¼ - —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40% dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .52 - .55
Dinitrobenzene crude, bbls lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48° C m.p., dms., c.l lb. .13½ - .14¼
l.c.l. lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .13¼ - .14¼
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .28 - .29½
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .09½ - —
refd., dms. lb. .19 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .435 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .445 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse. gal. .46 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .62
Diphenylamine bbls lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

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DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton.68.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls. lb. .20 - .24
imp., NF, cut, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica lb. .10 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.75 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 21, cns. lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Chrysodine G. lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. .59
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .76 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R. lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B. lb. .90 - —
79 Ponceau R. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange II. lb. .44 - —
165 Red lake C. lb. 1.05 - —
179 Azo rubine lb. .95 - —
176 Red lake A. lb. .80 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B. lb. .84 - —
185 Cochineal red A. lb. .85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R. lb. .62 - —
203 Chrome black T. lb. .72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R. lb. .83 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B. lb. .77 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .82 - —
246 Naphthol blue black. lb. .78 - —
278 Benzo fast red SBL. lb. 2.74 - —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.78 - —
304 Neroi 2B lb. 1.84 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S. lb. 1.45 - —
332 Bismarck brown R. lb. .78 - —
365 Chrysophenine lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine black BH. lb. 1.51 - —
401 Diamine black BH. lb. .58 - —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc. lb. .98 - —
419 Diamine fast red F. lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M. lb. .82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B. lb. 1.08 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF. lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra. lb. .81 - —
593 Diamine green B. lb. .60 - —
598 Congo brown G. lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow. lb. 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.34 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green. lb. 1.93 - —
662 Brilliant green. lb. 2.53 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B. lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.01 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B. lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B. lb. 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B. lb. 2.48 - 2.68
737 Wool green S. lb. 2.14 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow. lb. 2.76 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.58 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78 lb. .60 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX. lb. 1.28 - —
969 Hydron blue R lb. .72 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra. lb. .28½ - —
1027 Alizarin VI lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B lb 2.59 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green. lb. 2.61 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.13 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 1.95 - —
double paste lb 3.99 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.72 - —
1101 Caledon jade green lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.52 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.73 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb. 1.57 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G. lb. 2.43 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.23 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.94 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA. lb. 2.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
p-202 Zambesi black V. lb. .97 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B. lb. 1.25 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550. lb. .72 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .79 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Orange R, brilliant. lb. .80 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.05 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.69 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.08 - —
Jet lb. 1.08 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.42 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .78 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .55 - —
Y, extra lb. .59 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.32 - —
Green, malachite, conc. lb. 1.93 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 3.97 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.66 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.01 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works
Black, acid blue 8 extra lb. 76 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc lb. .42 - —
Rhodamine, azo R, extra, conc.
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb 3.97 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.33 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .82 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 1.80 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .83 -

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs 3c higher: tins 10c higher

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. .45 - .53
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.12
Chinese, spot, bbls. duty paid lb. .80 - .85
tanners, bbls lb. .06½ - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bndls lb. .55 - .60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.37.50 -40.00
Ephedra herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .45 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Eserine, bots. oz.45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz.33.00 -34.00
Sulphate, bots oz.36.00 -37.00

Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, lb. 16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.00 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.50 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns. lb 73 .90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 08½ - —
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 08½ - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 06½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 04½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs lb. 1.03 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88% dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, frt alld lb 09 -
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt alld lb 09¼ -
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½ -

For the good name of your product... custom-built protection

Basic fine chemicals of uniform, dependable purity are the best protection for the name of your product. You add to your manufacturing skill eighty-three years of chemical experience when you specify Mallinckrodt.

Chemicals in a wide range of grades are *custom-built* to meet every pharmaceutical and cosmetic need.

Bismuth Salts

GRADES	BULK fl. oz. per lb. (average)	CUSTOM-BUILT FOR
Bismuth Subcarbonate U.S.P.	32	Powders All-purpose use
U.S.P. Heavy	27	Tablets
U.S.P. Light	52	Suspensions
Extra Light	80	Suspensions
Bismuth Subnitrate N.F. VIII	32	Powders Suspensions All-purpose use
N.F. Heavy Powder	26	Tablets
Bismuth Subsalicylate U.S.P.	120	Powders All-purpose use
U.S.P. Special	160	Suspensions Powders of great bulk

All U.S.P. or N.F. grades of a compound are of identical purity. Bulk is the only variable.

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Bismuth Citrate
Bismuth Hydroxide
Bismuth Nitrate
Bismuth Oxide Anhydrous
Bismuth Oxychloride
Bismuth Phenosulfonate
Bismuth Salicylate 40%
Bismuth Subiodide
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate

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NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____

Ethyl Acetate, Synthetic—Glue, Hide

Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.46	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.49	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.49½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.48	—
Benzoate, dms.	lb.	.70	.75
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%. dms.	lb.	.39	.41
Butyrate, bots.	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl.	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.25	2.30
Formate, dms.	lb.	.55	.65
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	3.88	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works	lb	.50	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	.60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	.95	1.15
Oleate, dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works	lb.	.55	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms.	lb.	.80	—
Ethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.50	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
W of Rockies	lb	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb	.09	—
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.			
E	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same oasis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same oasis	lb.	.14½	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l. works	lb	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18½	—
Ethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Monostearate, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP.	bots	oz.11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more	lb	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb	1.25	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb	10	.14
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	2.10	2.95
Euphorbia, pu., aero., ols	lb.	.18	.20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works.	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
French, bgs.	lb.	.11	.11½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.11	.11¼
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06½	.07
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.11½	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13½	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	32.50	-33.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.35	- 2.60
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	130.00	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area	ton.	122.50	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	42	.45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	47.50	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00	—
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	39.00	-41.00
powd., 90-92%	ton.	41.00	—
foundry grade, lump, 55-60%,	ton.	34.00	—
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	-37.00
65% bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	-36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	-35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	32.00	-34.00
Formaldehyde USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0570	—
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0620	—
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0370	—
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0350	—

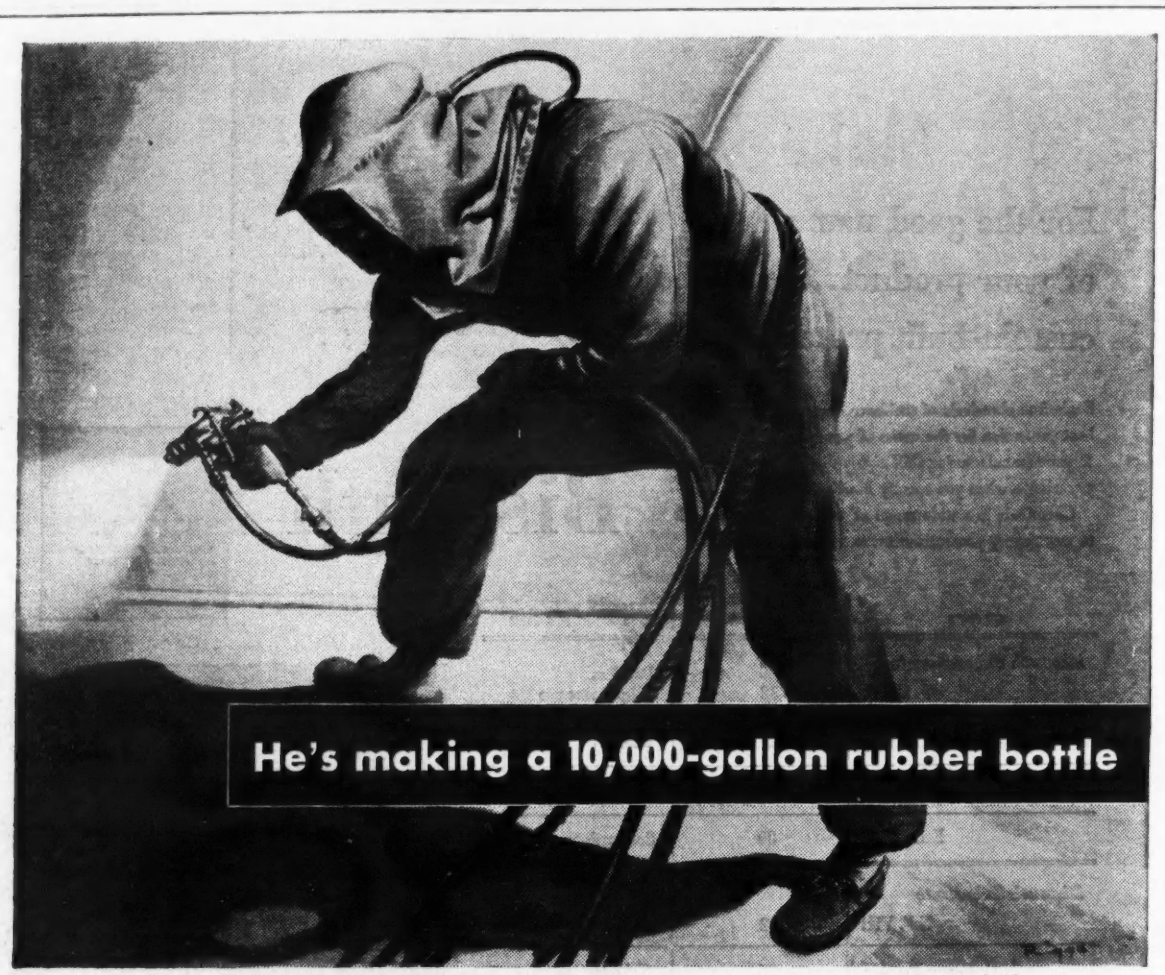
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	30.00	—
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00	4.00
imported, bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.22	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.42½	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28	.40

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.59	.60
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.22	.25
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls.		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.10375	—
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks.	gal.	.116	—
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks	gal.	.105	.11
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks	gal.	.10	.10375
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks	gal.	.122	.1275
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.05125	—
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs	lb.	1.15	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.25	.30
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.13	.17
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.18	.21
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	2.60	3.00
prime	lb	2.20	2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.60	3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, African, bots.	lb.	7.25	8.70
Jamaican	lb.	9.40	-12.50
Root, African, bls.	lb.	.37½	.38
May-June shipment, bgs.	lb.	.38	.39
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures,	lb.	No stocks.	
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.49	.49½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.56	.57
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.54	.55
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.52	.52½
Rhattoon, bgs.	lb.	.50	.50½
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.32	.33
Ginseng root, cs.	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd. (see Sodium sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	1.75	2.00
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.18½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.			
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	.25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	.26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	.27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	.29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	.30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	.31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	.32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	.33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	.33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	.34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	.36½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	.38
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	.39

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs.



He forms a "rubber bottle" by spraying a coat of "rubber" (M.A.-2) inside a railway tank car—one of 18 operations in the Wyandotte lining process, unique in the industry, for keeping top-purity caustic soda uncontaminated.

"M.A.-2" lined tank cars bring you laboratory reagent grade Caustic Soda

Wyandotte product control doesn't end at the Wyandotte plant. The "M.A.-2" car-lining process—one step of which is shown above—was developed by Wyandotte to protect Caustic Soda from iron pickup in transit.

It is one of the many safeguards which assures you that Wyandotte Caustic Soda, as produced by the Mercury Cell method, is pure *upon delivery*. This exceptionally high-grade Caustic meets the strictest requirements of the Rayon and Textile Industries. It is ready for use, on arrival, without further processing.

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SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 86%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.16¾	.18¾
soapiye 80% tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15¼	.16½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23¾	—
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
USP c.p. 95% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24¼	—
yellow distilled dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
	lb.	.24½	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24⅝	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23⅝	—
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, works	lb	17	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	22.50	-23.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.50	- —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	40	.41
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	2.90	- 3.50
powd., bxs.	lb.	3 50	4.00
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.	oz.	13.00	-14.00
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	-15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.53	- .56
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
flake, No. 1 90-95%, bgs., etns., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
No. 2, whse	lb.	No prices.	
Grease, house, loose, dlvd	lb.	.03⅜	—
White, choice, loose	lb.	.05⅜	—
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).			
Yellow, loose	lb.	.03⅜	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38½	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.32	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.34	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.34½	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.35¼	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.35¾	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.36¾	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38½	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22¼	—
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42¾	—
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¾	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25¾	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¼	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27¼	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.28½	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
pure, bgs. frt alld	lb.	.33	- .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)			
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00	- —
tungstic, bbls. works	lb.	3 40	- —
Paris (see P).			
Phthalocyanin toner bbls. works.	lb.	4.40	- 5.00
Green, tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Emerald kgs	lb	2.60	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.24	- .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs	lb.	.60	- .65
ordinary, cs.	lb.	.49	- .51
Wood bls	lb.	.35	- .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins	lb.	No prices.	
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.90	- 1.95
Carbonate dms	lb.	2.95	- 3.00
Guarana powd., cs.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A.).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	.90	- .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.12	- .13½
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.20½	- .21
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.50	- .70
Camphor (see C).			
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	- .26
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.20	- .21
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.16	- .17
Manila, toba, B, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
C, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
CBB, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .23
CNE, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .23
DK, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .14
dust, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.14	- .15
WS, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.19	- .21
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .25
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .15
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .17
Gum, copal, Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.14	- .16
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .27
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
A/E, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
dust, bgs.	lb.	.07½	- .08½
E, bgs.	lb.	.12½	- .13½
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.09	- .10
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.06	- .07
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.11	- .12
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.11	- .13
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
No 2, bgs	lb.	.20	- .21
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.12½	- .13½
Elemi, cns.	lb.	.21	- .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.12	- .12½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Galbanum cs.	lb	75	- .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs	lb	.35	- .37
No. 3, bgs	lb	.31	- .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, powd., No. 1	lb.	.49	- .54
No. 2	lb.	.45	- .46
No. 3	lb.	.34	- .35
Kauri, bgs.	lb.	.31½	- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.32	- .34
Mastic, cs.	lb	2.25	- 2.50
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.30	- .35
Gum, olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.12	- .13
tears, cs.	lb	.16	- .30
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks.	lb	1.95	- 2.25
Scammony, cs.	lb	1.50	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).			
Talha, bgs	lb	.10	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb	2.75	3.00
No. 2, cs	lb	2.50	2.75
No. 3, cs	lb	1.75	2.00
powdered, USP, bbls.	lb	1.35	1.45
Yacca, bgs.	lb.	.05½	- .06½
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	22.65	- —
Harlem river N Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	30.65	- —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	- —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald	ton.	21 45	- —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald	ton.	10 50	- —
Harlem river N Y., frt. equald	ton.	12 00	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald	ton.	18.00	- —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald	ton.	9.00	- —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, Southard Okla., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	6.00	- —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton	8.00	- —
Clarence Center, N Y., frt. equald	ton	8.00	- —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald	ton	8.00	- —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.	ton.	8 00	- —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	- —
Harlem river, N Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	- —
National City, Mich., frt. equald	ton	8.00	- —
New Brighton, N Y., frt. equald	ton	8.00	- —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	- —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald	ton	8.00	- —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	- —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald.	ton.	9.00	- —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	- —
Sweetwater Texas frt equald	ton	8.00	- —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works	ton.	22.50	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., works	ton.	21 00	—

Make your own tests
SAMPLES OF NEWEST HARSHAW NAPHTHENATE DRIERS
FREE FROM CLOUD OR SEDIMENT
Uversol Cobalt Liquid 6%
Uversol Manganese Liquid 6%
Uversol Lead Liquid 24%
Uversol Zinc Liquid 8%

You will be especially interested in seeing for yourself the brilliancy of Uversol Cobalt Liquid 6%—the clarity of Uversol Lead Liquid 24% — and the pale color of Uversol Manganese Liquid 6%. Pale color—sparkling clarity—low viscosity—constancy of metal content within extremely narrow limits—freedom from sediment—maximum storage stability—all contribute to give your products uniform performance. Run tests with any of these newest Harshaw Uversol (Naphthenate) Driers. You will like their characteristics.

Send for samples.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Hawthorn Berries—Lead, Metallic Paste

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .39 - .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .55 - .60
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .20 - .25
ground, bxs. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .27 - .32
white, whole, bls. lb. .30 - .40
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½ - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb .34½ - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½ - —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .39 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .27 - .29
Heptane (industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16½ - —
group 3, tanks gal 12½ - .13½
Hesperidin methylchalcone, works lb.50.00 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs. c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .39½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½ - .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16½ - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 - —
works lb.15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.18.00 - —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.375.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, lb. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz 13.00 -16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .19 - .20
Hydrangea root, bls lb 14 - .17
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots lb.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots hot 1.95 —
Hydrastine, bots. lb.31.00 -37.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fin. cns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾ - .08
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½ - .18½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½ - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks lb. .19¾ - —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech., dms. lb. .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 7.30 - 7.55
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .45 - .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, F, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 3.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. 1.03 - —
Indol, CP bots lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
resubl., USP., bots., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.41
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.45 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 6.25 -13.25
beta, cns. lb. 8.95 -10.25
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.20 - 5.00
powd., bgs. lb. 4.40 - 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .16 .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), annydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾ - .08½
solut. 42 Be. 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, Bq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - 21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .53 - .55
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .54 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms. frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb .36 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns. lb. .54 - .55
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .77 - .97
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .72 - 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.15 - 3.70
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb.25.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .11½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .48 - .50
Resin, NF, powd., bxs lb. 6.20 - 6.60
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .54 - .59
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .06625- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .092 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .121 - .126
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .066 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g. w.w. tanks, gal. .085 - .09
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0975- .10
Kola nuts, ngs lb .08 - .10
Kyanite, imp. low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton 95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .30 - .32
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .1100- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Laurel berries, bls lb .25 - .28
Leaves, Greek, bls. lb. .68 - .68½
Turkish, bls. lb. .21 - .11½
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .08½ - .09
Lauryl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .19 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .19¾ - —
powd., bbls. lb. .19¾ - —
USP cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .20¾ - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 56 lbs. or over lb. .25 - .27
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - .38
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - .39
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on purchases totaling $75.00 or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.30 - —
Linoleate, liq. 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .1200- —
St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½ - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½ - —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.

MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.

60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

APPLETON
ALBUQUERQUE
CHICAGO
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DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FOR OVER 25 YEARS

Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
BORIC
CHROMIC
MURIATIC
SULPHURIC
ALUMS
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
SOAPS
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
SULPHUR
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

SERVICE QUALITY

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Lead, naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19¾ - —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .29½ - —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .28 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .38 - .39
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
Resinate precip. dms., dlvd cn. .25 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .41¾ - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .50¼ - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .26 - —
ton lots lb. .25 - —
less ton lots lb. .28 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .24¼ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .12½ - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .19¼ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .17¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 23.00 - 25.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 - 13.50
Chemical quicklime, lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 10.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 10.50 - —
Buffalo N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 10.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.50 - —
Longview Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone)
Limestone, grd, bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 5.40 - 5.65
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, bots lb. 5.50 - 5.60
96-98%, bots. lb. 6.35 - 6.85
ex petitgrain bots lb 4.25 - 6.00
Lindane, 25%, cns., works lb. 3.00 - 3.05
dms., works lb. 2.95 —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .22 - .25
without leaves, bls lb. .22 - .28
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 65.00 - —
extracted, 34%, same basis ton. 60.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 14.00 - 15.50
Hydroxide, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb 1.62 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼ - .07½
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort, leaves, bls lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia, herb, bls lb. .80 - .85
leaves, NF lb. .85 - .99
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 - 38.00

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½ - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. 26½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. 44½ - 49½
Lovage root, ump., bls lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.93 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. bflo. 145.00 - 149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .73 - .74
Banda, No. 1, bls lb 1.05 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls lb. .87 - .88
West Indian, bls lb. .79 - .80
broken, bls lb. .75 - .76
Madder Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, cns., works lb. .29 - .31
USP, light cns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
Magnesium, carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb .11¾ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb .12¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .13½ - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼ - —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 - 46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½ - —
sticks, cs., works lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton. 67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton. 33.00 - —

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls lb 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb 95 - 1.00
Leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Manaca root, bls lb 49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - .40
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb 12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb 23 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 74.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF fib dms lb 4.15 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼ - —
solid, precip, 8.2% Mn, bbls., fb. 41½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. and tx. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls lb. 33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. precip., dms lb. 21½ - —
Stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb 36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S. E ton. 63.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, S. E ton. 70.00 - —

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MONSANTO SODIUM
BENZOATE FLAKES

MONSANTO PHARMACEUTICALS

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P
Chloramine-T, N.F.
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.

Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics find Monsanto Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P., in flake form, easier to use. Flakes are practically dust-free, making them easier for workmen to handle. They blend more readily into your formulations. Next time you buy sodium benzoate, order from Monsanto and specify flakes.

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SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Manganese Sulphate, Feed Grade—Oil, Lime

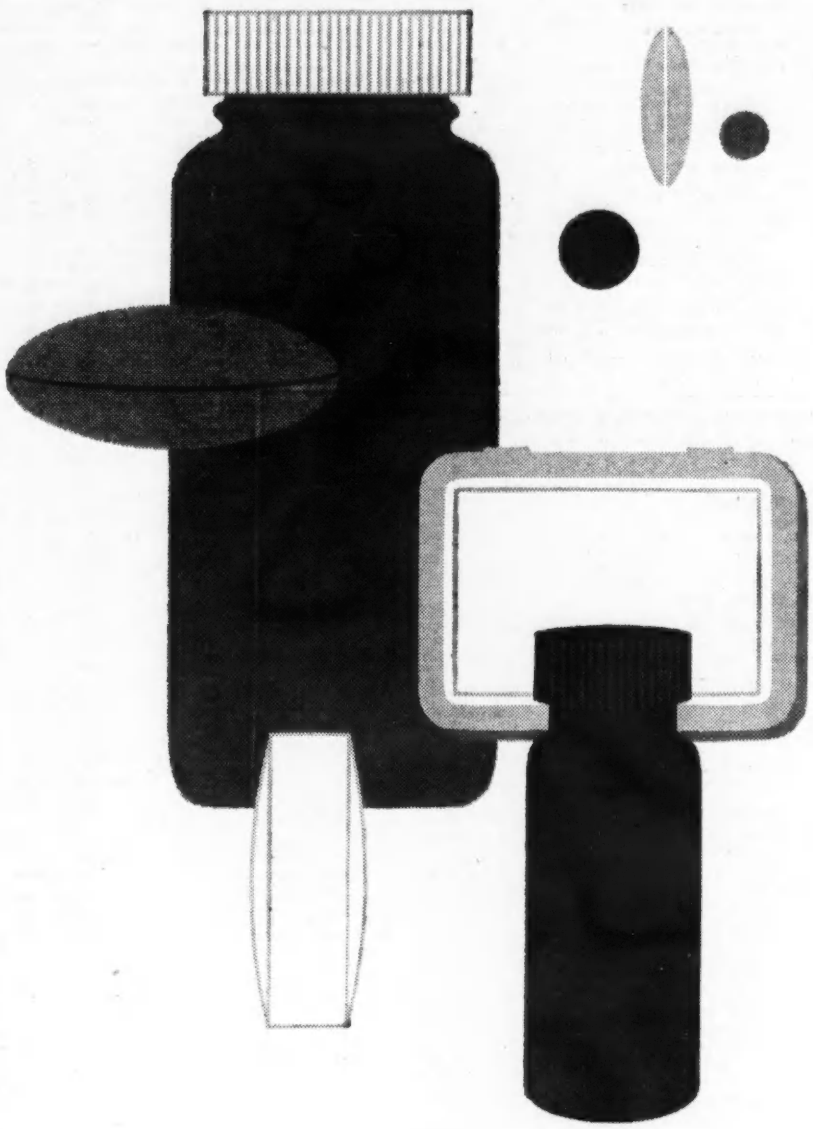
Manganese sulphate, feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd., S. E lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.72.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S E ton.79.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 6% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.62.00 -63.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb .40 .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Bohemian, bls. lb. .38 - .38½
Chilean, bls. lb. .37 - .38
French, bls. lb. .48 - .48½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 -
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb.12.00 -12.25
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, crys., powd., fib. dms lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.07 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.22 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .78 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .50 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .43½- .45
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .29½- .31
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, same basis lb. 3.00 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., 97%, same basis lb. 2.97 - —
works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .51½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .56½- —
frt. alld W gal. .60½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .47 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - 2.90
extra lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 .70
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb .42 —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.55
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.65 - 4.78
cbys., works lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots lb. 5.17 - 5.27
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .42 - —
cans, 25-50 lbs. lb. .47 - .50
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.50 - —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb.35.00 -58.00
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .93 - —
Methylcellulose, special viz., 4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps., fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 6.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.35
prime, cns lb. 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylenegiycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .10½- .10¾
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .12¼- .12¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .28½- .35½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .23¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .12 - —
New Orleans, tanks gal. .11 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .98 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. as dlvd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. basis 100% lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns. oz 9.85 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - 9.90
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 10.00
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 61 - —
tanks, works lb. .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. 65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs lb 5.40 - —
25 lbs lb 5.50 - —
5 lbs lb 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb 5.05 - —
5 lbs lb 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb 1.40 - —
25 lbs lb 1.45 - —
5 lbs lb 1.55 - —
Musk root, bls lb No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source lb. .07¼- .07½
Danish, bgs., futures lb. .11¾- .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .12 - .12½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .13
Mustard seed, Montana, brown, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source lb. .05 - .05½
Oriental, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source lb. .05 - .05¼
yellow, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source lb. .08½- .09
Washington, yellow, source, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton.52.00 - —
crushed, ex dock ton.76.50 - —
J2, ex dock tons.42.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0425- —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0535- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0560- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .0535- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0560- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0475- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
imported, crude, 78°, 100-ton lots lb. .03¼- —
refined, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots lb. .09¼- .10½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .52½- .53½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .57¼- .57¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - .27½
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .49¾- .50¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .48 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .26½- .27½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 11.00 -11.20
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo.10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work., N. ton.115.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 3.90 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, broken, limed, bgs. lb. .44 - .44½
whole, shrivels, bgs lb. .45½- .46
110's, cs. lb. .47 - .48
shipment, cs. lb. .46 - .46½
West Indian, bgs lb. .34 - .35
futures lb. .37 - .38
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l gal. .21 - .80
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .16½- —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
NF, bots. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .58 - .85
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Angelica root, bots lb.110.00 -190.00
Seed, bots lb.80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .95 - 1.30
Apricot kernels, USP, dms lb. .43 - .50
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .15¾- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.50
55-60%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 1.50 - 3.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 4.30 - 4.80
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .80 - 1.76
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Oil, cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .25 - .60
white, dms. lb. .22 - .60
Cananga, native, cns lb. 4.20 - 4.50
rectified, cns. lb. 5.10 - 5.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.50.00 -63.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .21¼- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
tanks lb. .22 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .22 - —
l.c.l lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
tanks lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .12 - .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .15¾- .16¾
tech., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .16 - .16¼
USP, standard, dms., c.l lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .19¾- —
tanks lb. .18¼- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼- —
Cedarleaf, USP, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.05
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .45 - .55
dms. lb. .32 - .50
Celeryseed, bots. lb.16.00 -17.50
Chaulmoogra, NF cns., dms lb 55 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.20.00 -60.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Java-type, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Clove, USP from buds, cns., dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .12¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .20¾- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .08 - .09
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.40 - 1.55
Coriander, bots. lb.19.00 -25.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .05¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .02 - —
refined, dms., New York lb. .1865- .1900
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Costus, bots. oz.19.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .13¼- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04¼- .04½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾- —
refined, dms lb. .18¼- .18¾
tankcars lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Cypress, bots. lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb 7.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 5.55 - 6.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. .65 - .98
70-80%, cns. lb. .55 - .83
Fennel, sweet, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.05
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .10 - .11
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .11 - .12
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13½
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - .16
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor.
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .1674- —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000-units. .1767- —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .1900- —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .2090- —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .2185- —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .2280- —
Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion, E x 1894.
100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .19 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .23 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.50 - 8.00
Gautheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.16.00 -19.00
Bourbon, cns lb.17.00 -21.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.21.00 -23.50
Grapefruit lb. .75 - .90
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .09¾- .10¼
extra, Winter, strained, dms lb. .11 - .11½
prime, burning, dms lb. .12 - .12½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.25
twice rectified lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.85
Lavender flower, French 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.25
38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.25 - 4.10
40-42% ester, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. .85 - 1.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Messina lb. 2.70 - 5.75
terpeneless, bots. lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lignaloe, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 3.35 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.75 - 6.75
West Indian, cns lb. 5.85 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.11.25 -13.50
terpeneless, bot lb.45.00 -65.00



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CHEMURGIC DIVISION
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Oil, Linseed—Orthonitrochlorobenzene

Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .1890- .1910
l.c.l. lb. .1970- .2010
tankcars lb. .1770- .1790
tankwagon lb. .1800- .1820
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Italian, cns. lb. 3.85 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .06 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1330- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1480- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1230- —
tanks lb. .1050- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .22½- .23
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.40 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms. lb. .28 - .28½
20°, dms. lb. 27 .27½
30°, dms. lb. .25 - .26
Neroli, French, bots lb. 160.00 -175.00
Haitian, bots lb. 85.00 -90.00
Niaouli, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.15 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.15 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .67 - .95
Oiticica, liquid, drums lb. .19½- .20
tankcars lb. .18½- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .12½- .13
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 1.65 - 1.75
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 1.90 - 2.10
foots, dms lb. .13¾- .13⅞
Oil, orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .25 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Calif., cns. lb. .60 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms lb. .40 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 2.85 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 55.00 -95.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .1335- —
tankcars lb. No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.40 - 8.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½- —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 21.50 -25.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .13¼- —
refined, dms lb. .17½- .18
tanks, New York lb. .16¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 4.35 - 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 6.05 - 7.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.45 - 7.65
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Pimento berry, dms lb. 3.65 - 6.00
leaf, cns lb. 1.35 - 1.70
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .72 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .107 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Oil, putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .15¼- —
Red, saponified, dms lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks lb. .11 - —
single dist., dms lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks lb. .11¾- —
double dist., dms lb. .15¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .14½- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. .14 - .14½
tanks lb. .12½- .13½
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 23.00 -56.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .79 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.30
Rue, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. .1790- —
tanks lb. .1525 Nom.
Sage, clary, bots lb. 13.50 -15.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Spanish, cns. lb. .95 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 11.50 -12.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .06½- —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1330- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1480- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1230- —
tanks lb. .1050- —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .48 - .78
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum),
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .30 - —
tanks, works gal. .19 - —
Oil, snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 18.75 -25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .12½ Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .06¾- .07
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1670- —
l.c.l. lb. .1730- .1770
tanks lb. .1550- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1575- —
l.c.l. lb. .1640- .1700
tanks lb. .1460- —
edible, dms lb. .16¾- .16⅝
tanks lb. .15½- —
Spearmint, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.70
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1520- .1570
tankcars lb. .1420- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .14 - .1470
tankcars lb. .13 - —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
tanks, works lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Tansy, dms lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South lb. .035 - —
rectified, dist., c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms. lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.75
white, cns lb. 1.85 - 3.25
technical, white, cns lb. .40 - 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .24 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
tanks lb. .22¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .21 - .35
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 12.90 -16.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.00 14.00
Java, cns lb. 16.00 - —
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .48 - —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .49 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .45 - —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.10 -18.00
Southern, cns lb. 3.75 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.80 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 12.75 - —
extra, bots lb. No prices.
Madagascar, bots lb. No prices.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red),
white, low titre, dms lb. .15¾- .16¾
tankcars lb. .14¼- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .09¼- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10.00 —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .25 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago

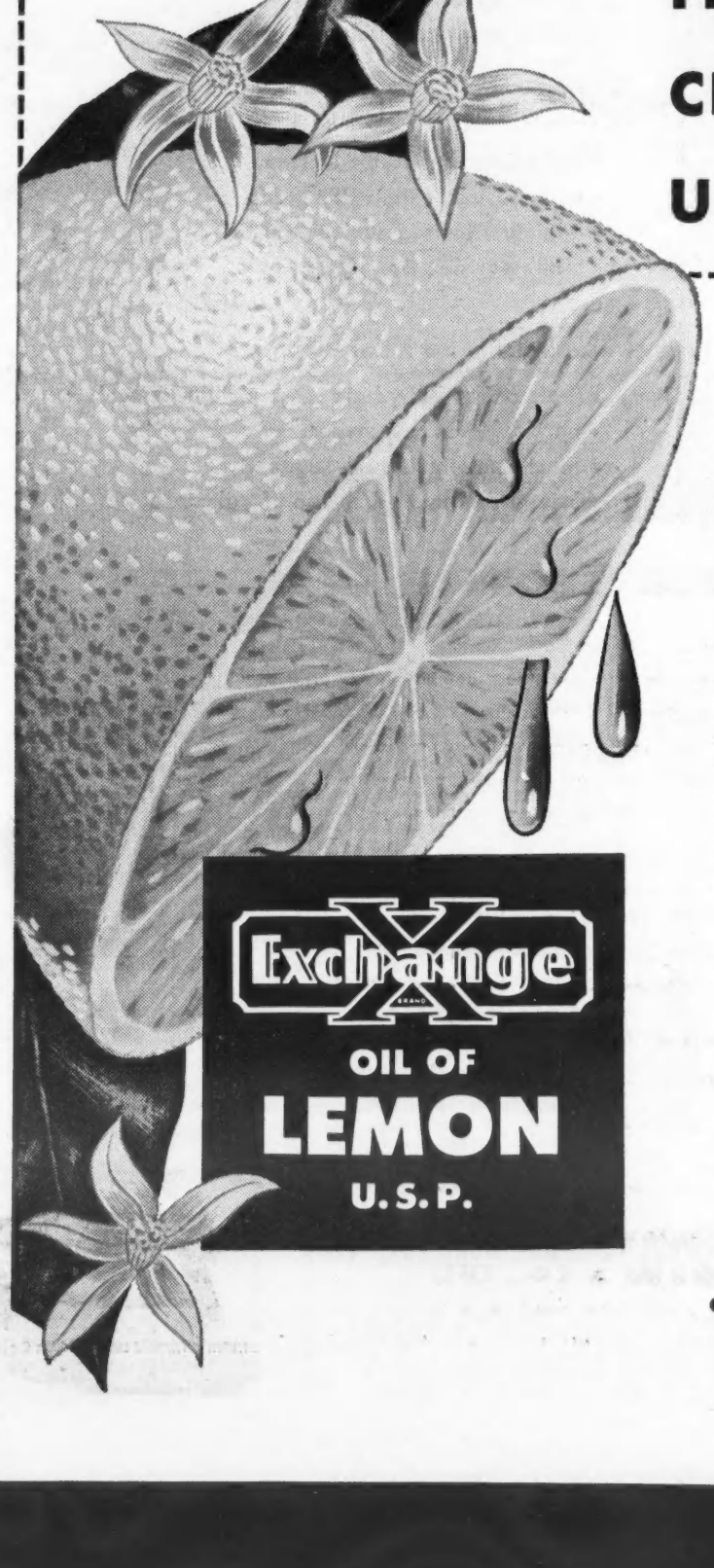
Chrome dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1810- —
Molybdate lb. .40 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .13 - .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Portuguese, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Sicilian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Verona, bls lb. .13 - .14
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .19
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .20 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald. lb. .1930- .240
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1960- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1930- —
39° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1830- —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .18 - .19

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

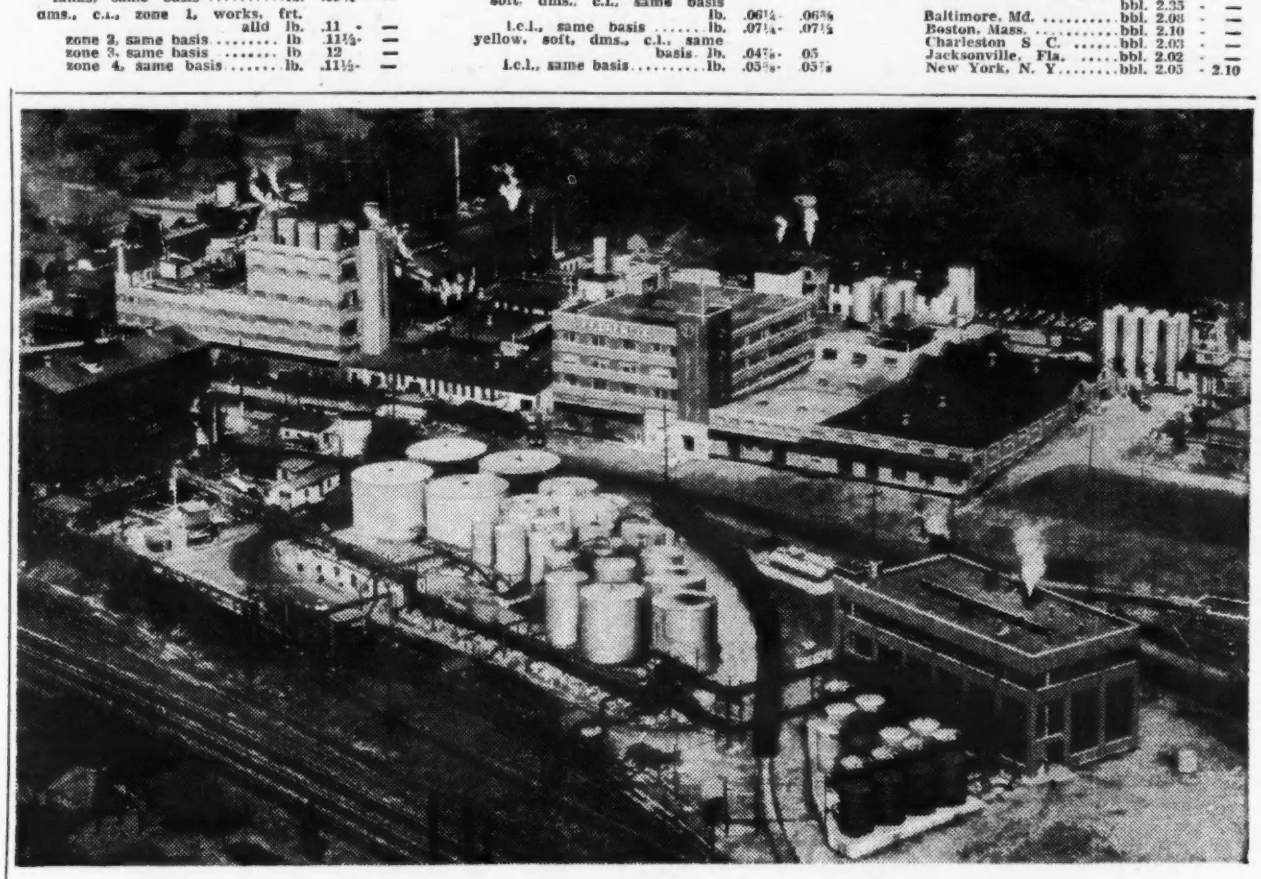
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP nots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., eb. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb 4.25 - —
smaller tots, works lb 4.40 - 4.51

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 2.10 - 2.70
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller tots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .29½- .30
Portuguese, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs lb. .44 - .50
Para-anisidin, dms. works lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, frt. alld. dms. lb. .63 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Paracymene, dms. works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0705- —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and cns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y. lb. .15½- .16¾
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis, lb. .16½- .16¾
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .17½- .17¾
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19¼- .19½
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis, lb. .14 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .15 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
91-92% flake, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .13 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
Quotations on 91-92% flake paraformaldehyde in the New York metropolitan area are on a delivered basis, 2½c. per lb. higher than works prices.
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
USP chys lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .46½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Parthion, spray powder, 15% tins, dealers lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs lb. .38 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .33 - .37
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .66
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. No stocks.
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mill, ton. 77.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.42 - 1.43
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,-000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,-000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,-000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - .33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial, tanks, group 3 gal .10½- 11½
Pepper, black lb. 1.03 - 1.04
June-July shipment, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Oct.-Nov. delivery, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Ethiopian, stemless, bgs lb. .32½- .33
Haitian, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Hontaka, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .38 - .38½
Mexican sports, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source lb. No stocks.
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .39 - .40
birdseye, bgs lb. .70 - .70½
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Sudanese, small, bgs lb. .43 - .44
Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - .25
White, bags lb. 2.05 - —
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .50 - .70
imported, bls lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. 12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —
Perchloroethylene, dms., l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11 - —
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb. N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms lb. .87 - 1.10
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York lb. .04⅝- .04⅞
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- .05¾
cream, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- .06⅜
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - .08
extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .04⅞- .05⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- 06
white lily, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .06 - .06⅞
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .08¼
snow, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08½
soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- .06⅝
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .07½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .04⅞- 05
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05⅝- .05⅞

Orthonitrobiphenyl—Petroleum, Fuel Oil

Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois bbl 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl 2.08 - 2.90
Montana bbl 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.63 - —
Upper field bbl. 2.75 - 3.54
Texas, East bbl 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl 1.28 - 2.375
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 44 - —
90°-160° C, ref. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.25 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.85 - 2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.35 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.08 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.10 - —
Charleston S. C. bbl. 2.03 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.02 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 2.05 - 2.10



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Soya Bean Oil — Marine Oils
Stearic Acid Plasticizer SC

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Detergents — Softeners — Scouring Compounds
Wetting Agents — Dye-Assistants — Sulphonated Oils
Finishes — Yarn Lubricants — Wool and Worsted Oils

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E. F. DREW & CO., INC.
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CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.

DREW PRODUCTS

Petroleum, Fuel Oil, Bunker C, No. 6, Eastern—Podophyllin

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, eastern, tanks, Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.08 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.08 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.13 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.075 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.03 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0875- .0925
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .0775- —
No. 3 gal. .07375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .081 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08 - .08625
No. 1, straw gal. .08 - .08625
No. 2, straw gal. .07375- .085
range gal. .08 - .0875
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .095 - .09825
No. 2 gal. .09 - .095
No. 3 gal. .09 - .0925
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
235 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16½- —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12625- —
toluol-type tanks, refinery gal. .11625- .11875
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, Calif., 245-360 e.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14½- —
group 3, tanks gal. .10375- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .18 - —
Boston gal. .16½- —
Buffalo gal. .17 - —
Newark gal. .15½- —
New York gal. .15½- —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .17 - —
Rochester gal. .18½- —
Syracuse gal. .19½- —
Washington, D. C. gal. .18 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14½- —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .15½- —
New York gal. .15½- —
Philadelphia gal. .14½- —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .20 - .21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24
Petroleum, naphtha, high-flash, 270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .25½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .27
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .20½- —
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis gal. .24¾- .27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .15½- —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- .11625
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15½- —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14½- —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875 - —
Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard, Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16½- —
Newark gal. .15½- —
New York gal. .15½- —
Philadelphia gal. .14½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Syracuse gal. .19½- —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1750- —
tanks, works lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1400- —
tanks, works lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP dms., 100 lbs. lb 4.00 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP dms lb. 4.00 4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies, lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1525- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1275- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1525- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1275- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.02 1.07
Phenothiazin, NF 6b. dms., 15,000 lbs., frt. adjusted lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, frt. adjusted lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.45 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, CP, 6b. dms., works, lb. 13.75 -15 75
commercial 6b. dms., works lb. 5.50 - 7.00
tech., 6b. dms., works lb. 9.65 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 35.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.755 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.155 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.805 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.805 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.905 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.83 - —

plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorpnous, cs. lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .13 - .16
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works, lb. .23 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .08 - .10
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.20 - —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .20¾- —
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South lb. .035 - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, dms. incl., 20 or more dms., works, South, 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
whse., N. Y. C. 100 lbs. 8.08 - —
5 to 19 dms., works, South, 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
whse., N. Y. C. 100 lbs. 8.28 - —
1 to 4 dms., works, South, 100 lbs. 7.61 - —
whse., N. Y. C. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .05 - .07
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse., East 100 lbs. 4.67 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .04½- .05
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 66.00 -69.00
Pokeroot, bls. lb. 13 - .14
Pleurisy root, bls lb. 25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms. lb. 12.45 - —

Multi-storage availability with ESSO SOLVENTS!

With water terminal and storage facilities in industrial centers, ESSO SOLVENTS are always conveniently *available*. Prompt shipment and quick delivery to your door is assured in any quantity . . . tank cars, tank trucks, or drums. Specify Esso Solvents for dependable delivery *when* you need them, *where* you need them.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON ESSO SOLVENTS FOR

- **MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY** — water terminals in industrial centers.
- **MODERN HANDLING METHODS** — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used in all Esso Solvent handling operations. Prompt, efficient delivery to your door is assured.
- **UNIFORMITY** — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
- **ECONOMY** — closely-controlled quality gives constant, efficient industrial processing, high-quality products.
- **CONTROLLED EVAPORATION** — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.
- **SOLVENCY** — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

Controlled high quality helps produce larger profits with versatile, dependable Esso Solvents.

Esso PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Solvents—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. . lb. .30 - .31
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .31 - .31½
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .31½- .32
200-9,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .32 - .32½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis . lb. .31 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .31 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .31½- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .31½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis . lb. .27 - .28½
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .28 - .29½
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .29 - .30½
200-9,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .29 - .30½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis . lb. .27 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .28 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .29 - —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis . lb. .29 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber drms., ½c. per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. . lb. .68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls. . lb. .50 - 1.05
Seed, Czech, bgs . lb. .13 - .13½
Dutch, bgs. . lb. .15¾- .16
Polish, bgs. . lb. .14 - .14½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, drms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
liquid, 45%, drms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, drms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, drms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works lb. 089 —
liquid, 45% basis, drms., c.l., works, lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis . lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis . lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, drms., c.l., works, lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. . works, lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate . lb. .08 —
Acetate, USP, drms . lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., drms lb. .20 .22
powd., drms . lb. .22 .24
Bichromate, bgs., works . lb. .13¼- .14¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works . ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works . ton. 250 50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .48 - —
25-200-lb. lots . lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis . lb. .0855- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
drms., l.c.l., works . lb. .07 - —
USP, gran., bbls., drms . lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., drms . lb. .21 .23
Chromate, tech., bgs . lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., drms., c.l., works, lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., works . lb. .0915-.1015
powd., drms., c.l., works . lb. .094 - —
l.c.l., works . lb. .0965-.1065
export, drms., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF gran drms lb. .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., drms . lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls . lb. .20 .22
powd., bbls . lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., drms . lb. .37½- .38½
powder, drms . lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, drms., works . lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, drms., works . lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, drms. . lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, drms lb. 1 80 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., drms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. drms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, drms lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls . lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60%, K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N.M. unit-ton. .40 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .48½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., drms lb. .30 - .32
purified, drms . lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, drms., l.c.l. . lb. .14 - .15
kgs., c.l., works . lb. .13½- —
Permanganate, tech., drms., works, lb. .21¾- .22¾
USP, drms., works . lb. .23½- .24
ex whse . lb. .29 —
Persulphate, drms., c.l., works . lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .21 —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs . lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls . lb. .21 - —
kegs . lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls . lb. .11 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., wks . ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4 works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, net, drms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l. 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. drms., c.l., works, 10 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. 07 08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90%, works . ton. 32.50 - —
indust., bulk, works . ton. 36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls . lb. .31 - .33
gran., drms . lb. .18½- —
powder, drms . lb. .16 - .16½
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, drms . lb. .75 - .81
tech., works . lb. .45 .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works . lb. .12 —
5 tons, works . lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works . lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works . ton. 15.20 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, drms., works . lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs . lb. .65 - .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, drms., c.l., works . lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works . lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone . gm. 4.00 - —
Acetate . gm. 4.00 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls . lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs . lb. .55 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls . lb. .45 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, drms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
spot, 1,000 lb. lots . lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots . lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms . gm. 4.50 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .02¼- —
Propionaldehyde, drms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works . lb. .29½- —
tanks, works . lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate USP, drms lb. 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, drms., c.l. . lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. . lb. .09½- —
smaller containers . lb. .12½- —
tanks . lb. 07 - —
Oxide, drms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E . lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E . lb. .16½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, drms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis . lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis . lb. .16 —
tech., drms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis . lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis . lb. .15 - —

Propyleneglycol methylether, drms., c.l., frt. equald. . lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis . lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis . lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more . kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots . lb. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs . lb. .22 - .25
blonde, bgs . lb. .19 - .21
husks, bgs . lb. .45 - .47
Pulsatilla herb, bls . lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots . lb. .04 - —
Pumice, Italian silk-screen, sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots . lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots . lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls ¼c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs . lb. .18 - .28
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, drms., works lb. 11.00 -11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, drms., works, gal. 9.50 - —
regular base, drms., works, gal. 9.40 - —
(30 to 1 base, 3 grams, pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works, gal. 14.15 - —
regular base, drms., works, gal. 14.03 - —

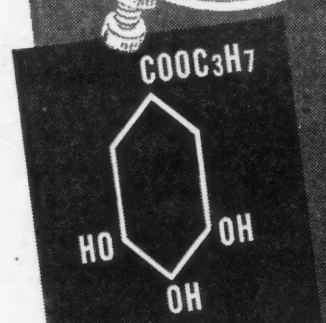
Polystyrene—Pyroxylin Scrap

Pyrethrum, flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works, lb. .42 - .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .56 - .65
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, drms., works, and frt. equald., c.l gal. 2.00 2.69
l.c.l . gal. 2.00 2.72
refd., 2°, non ret. drms., c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
l.c.l., same basis . lb. .80 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 -11 50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.00 -12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.00 —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.00 -10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works . lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works . lb. .13 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works . lb. .16 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —

A Highly Effective Stabilizer...

HEYDEN
PROPYL GALLATE

Heyden Propyl Gallate is a purified form of n-propyl gallate (propyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate). It is a powerful antioxidant serving effectively as a stabilizer for edible oils and fats, ethers, emulsions, waxes and other materials subject to deterioration or auto-oxidation through formation of peroxides. It is active in very low concentrations and protects color, odor and taste of the finished product. It is non-toxic in the amounts commonly used.



PROPERTIES

Appearance	Ivory, fine powder
Odor	Odorless
Taste	Tasteless in 0.01% solution
Melting Point	147°—149°C.
Solubility (g. per 100 g. solvent)	0.35
Water at 25°C.	1.8
Water at 50°C.	103
Ethanol at 25°C.	83
Ether at 25°C.	25
Glycerol at 25°C.	67
Propylene Glycol at 25°C.	1.23
Cottonseed Oil at 30°C.	1.14
Lard at 45°C.	

Shipped in 200, 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums. Detailed technical data sheet will be mailed promptly upon request on company letterhead.

Serving Industry . . . through Finer Chemicals

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride
Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics
Chlorobenzenes • Creosotes • 2,4-D
Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine • Medicinal Colloids
Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin
Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate
Quadrafos • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid
Streptomycin

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y. • CHICAGO 6 • PHILADELPHIA 3 • SAN FRANCISCO 11 • RUMFORD 16, R.I.

Pyroxylin Scrap, Transparent—Seidlitz Mixture

Pyroxylin scrap, transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs. c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- —
clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .09 - —
powd., 70% tannin bgs., c.l lb. .15½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08¾- —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., t.c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., t.c.l lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots flask.70.00 - —
smaller lots flask.73.00 -75.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns lb. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .50¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .51¼- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.60 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.55 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.15 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .11¼- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. .60 - —

Red, lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .65½- .80
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25% kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .69½- .80
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb 80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
t.c.l., ex dock lb .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.01 - 1.30
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, bbls., bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, cns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF powd., fib. dms lb. 2.19 - 2.21
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .74 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF dms lb 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .95 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. 1.10 - 1.15
India, whole, bgs lb. .55 - .60
powdered, bbls lb. .62 - .67
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .27½- —
smaller lots .28 - .33
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. 35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .06½- .07
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
t.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib, dms gram. .03½- .04¼
smaller lots, fib, dms gram. .04 - .05
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .75 - .80
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 17.00 -18.00
Safrol, dms. lb. .85 - 1.10
Sage, Cyprus, bales lb. .12 - .13
Dalmatian, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .22 - .23
Spanish, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Syrian, bls lb. .22 - .22½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .05½- .05¾
Saligenin, ctns lb. 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib, dms lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. .98 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.28
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 22.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. 15¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. -No stocks.
Saponin No 1 cns lb. 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .30 - .40
Honduras, bls lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls lb. .28 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Spanish, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb 23 24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. 11 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb. .66 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.00 -17.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz 64.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000 lbs lb .25¾- —
smaller lots lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27¼- .31¼

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Selenium, powd. cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. 15 - 22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.20 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .11 - .11⅛
hulled, bgs lb. .17½ - .18
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .20½ - .24
natural, bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Salvadorean lb. .12½ - .13
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .37 - .38
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .36 - .37
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .34 - .35
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., lll. works ton 20.00 - 30.00
t.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .72¾ - —
Cyanide, 6lb. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .66⅜ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .66½ - —
500-oz. lots ob. .66⅞ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .67⅛ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .46½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .47¾ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .48⅛ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .48¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 - 12.00
t.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11½ - —
Blue, ctns. lb. .15½ - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .40 - .45
Soapbark, bls lb. .22 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .24 - .25
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls. lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.58 - —
t.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.78 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .16 - —
powder, bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¼ - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼ - .14½
solution, dms., works gal. .60 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., works lb. .09¾ - .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.00 - 8.00
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrate (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .08¼ - —
powd., kgs., works lb. .09½ - —
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .21 - .23

Sodium chromate, dms., works lb. .11½ - .12⅛
Citrate, anhyd, dms. lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, dms lb. .21½ - .26½
USP XIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .32
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms. lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12⅛
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - .11
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 - 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 - 21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.53 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. .96 - 1.06
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - .23½

Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic), USP, pellets, dms lb .2.. —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher. Us. see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.47 - 2.59
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .19 - —
60%, dms., cbys., works lb. .24 - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .13 - .14
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 73.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 118.00 - 123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton 184.50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .18
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
t.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .54 - —

Selenium Powder—Sodium Pentachlorophenate

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. 60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb 45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 48.00 - —
USP, dms lb .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 06¾ —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
t.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs 8.90 - 11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½ - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.30 - 6.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 22½ .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .24
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

When You Specify
SOLVAY Products
for Glass...
...you get the ultimate in quality—the kind of quality you would expect from America's leading producer of alkalies. But in addition, you get the fast, dependable delivery service which can only come from a company having more than one plant ... and over 200 local stock points from coast to coast. You also get Solvay's exclusive Technical Service ... men specially trained in the glass industry.
SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
SOLVAY
PRODUCTS for the Glass Industry
SODA ASH
POTASSIUM CARBONATE
Calcined and Hydrated
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite
Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Perborate—Sulphur Crude

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ -
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms. lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.85 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium pnosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .59 - .62
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —

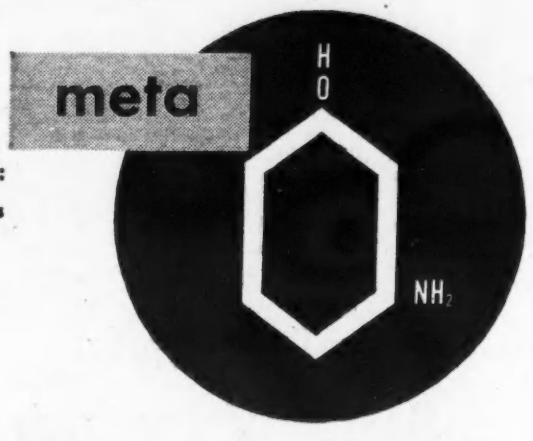
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks works ton.16.00 -17.00
52°, turbid. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks works ton.32.00 —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .049 - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld E. lb. .448 - .513
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms. lb. .14½- .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. lb. .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45% basis 100% tanks, works ton.90.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. lb. .46 - .55

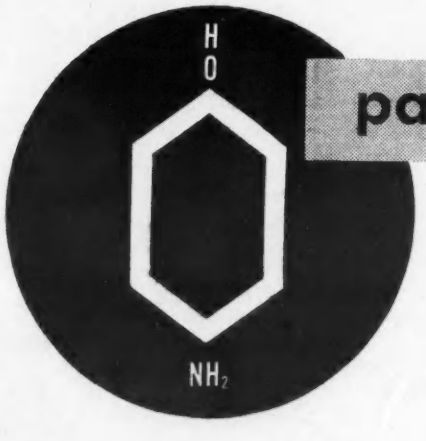
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East. lb. 1.10 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works... lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .26 - —
150° F., flash, tanks same basis gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .23¼- —
less ton lots, works... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.72.50 - —
50%, same basis ton.84.75 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .20½- .24
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0605- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.82 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.17 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 5.93 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.28 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.08 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¼- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07 - .07¼
Rice, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0606- .0626
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .50 - .51
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials..gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, dms lb. .15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works..lb. .16½- —
Styrolyl acetate, nots lb. 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.50 -11.00
powder lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb.12.25 -12.75
powder lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.55 -11.05
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals lb. 8.50 - 9.50
powder lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing lb. 1.15 - 1.35
microcrystals lb. 1.30 - 1.50
powder lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing lb. 3.50 - 4.00
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.55
powder, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
vessel f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 -23.00
f.o.b. ship for domestic and Canada..long ton.19.50 - —



—an intermediate in the preparation of:
photographic dyes and developers
antioxidants and stabilizers
Chrome Brown P
Fur Brown GG
para-aminosalicylic acid

aminophenols

EASTMAN



—an ingredient in fur, hair, and feather dyes
—an intermediate in the preparation of:
photographic dyes and developers
antioxidants and stabilizers
azo dyes
sulphur dyes

● Prompt deliveries made from warehouses at: Rochester, N. Y. and Lodi, N. J.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company), KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40th St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave. West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S.W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—1020 Fourth Ave., South

Sulphur, flour, com'l, 90¼%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
Precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ....100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Chloride, mono, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works...lb. .0533- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock.....ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25%.....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25%.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. .....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .14½- —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-or-pne, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baito. unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J. ...unit-ton. .73 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.unit-ton. .80 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, imported, bls.....lb. No stocks.

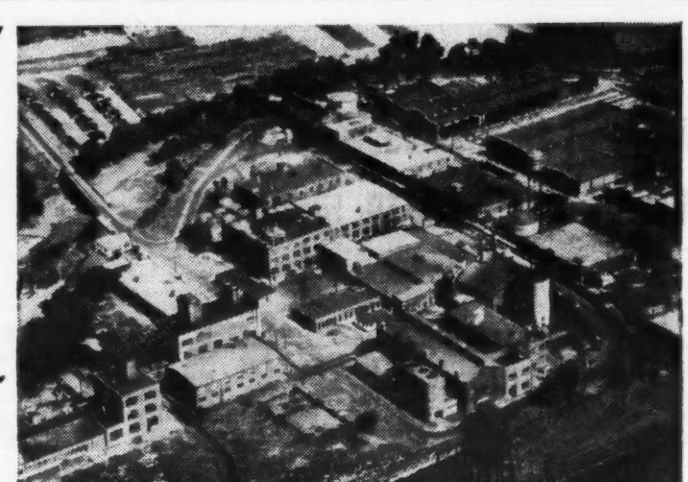
T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¼- —
fancy, loose, same basis.....lb. .05⅜- —
special, loose, same basis.....lb. .04⅜- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .06 - .06½
50%, dms.....lb. .08½ - .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls..... lb. .10 - .15
kegs .....keg.10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton, No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls..... lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs..lb. .07 - .07½
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
low grades, bgs.....lb. .05½- .06
Java, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs. c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .46 - —
dms. .....lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .73 - —
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A), com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
prime, dms .....lb. .32 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .60½- .70½
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms.....gm. 3.73 - —
Propionate, USP., 100 gms.....gm. 3.73 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works..... lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works..lb. .65 - 70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .52 - —
tanks .....lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb.12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Salicylate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms..... lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Theophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 5.50 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works..... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works .... lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laeva, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Spanish, bls .....lb. .08½- .09
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 6.60 - 6.70
Timbo root (see Cube root).

Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works..lb. .7174- .7274
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works..lb. .58¾- —
Metal .....lb. .77¾- —
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. .83 - .84
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .837 - .857
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .48 - .49
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works ... lb. .05¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55 gal. dms..lb. .57 - .58
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. 40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —

Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .24½- —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district .....gal. .25½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .23¾- —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .24½- —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .18¼- —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .26 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .24 - —
Minequa, Colo. .....gal. .23½- —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal. .26½- —
Pittsburgh district ....gal. .23 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md...gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo. .....gal. .26 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. .....gal. .23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .26½- —
Wyandotte, Mich .....gal. .26 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .23½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y. .....gal. .25 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ....gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .26 - —
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .28 - —
Detroit, Mich. .....gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I....gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill....gal. .26 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. ..lb .80 .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, cs .....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l....lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works .....lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works....lb .23 - —
less than tons, works .....lb. .26 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd.....lb. .35½- —

Tributyl citrate, dms. .....lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers ..... lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .57½- —
smaller containers ..... lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l. works lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld. .....lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .09 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .09¾- —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, frt. alld., zone 1 .....lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 .....lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 .....lb. .11½- —
Zone 4 .....lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, frt. alld., dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l., 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (4) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W.) Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.15 - —



for soaps . . .
shampoos . . .
all your
vegetable
requirements

only Emery

Gives You This Complete Selection of Fatty Acids

Compare these outstanding Emery Vegetable Fatty Acids with similar products on the market today. Specifications alone will show you why Emery is the first choice among manufacturers who demand the finest quality. Note how the "300" series offers you extremely light colors and the lowest titers ever available commercially—made possible only by the exclusive Emersol process of selective solvent separation. The "600" series, made only from carefully selected raw materials, provides maximum and uniform quality.

PRODUCT	TITER °CENTIGRADE	IODINE VALUE	MAX. COLOR LOVIBOND	ACID VALUE	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	UNSAPONIFIABLE (MAX.)
Emersol 300 Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	5 (max.)	135-155	30.0Y/5.0R-1"	189-195	192-198	3%
Emersol 305 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	5 (max.)	135-145	10Y/1.5R-5¼"	191-197	193-199	3%
Emersol 315 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	5 (max.)	145-160	10Y/1.5R-5¼"	191-197	193-199	2%
Emery 600 Distilled Cottonseed Fatty Acid	34-38	90-110	20Y/3.0R-1"	197-203	199-205	3%
Emery 610 Distilled Soya Fatty Acid	25-30	115-135	10Y/2.0R-1"	195-201	197-203	3%
Emery 621 Distilled Coconut Fatty Acid	22-26	8-18	30Y/6.0R-5¼"	255-266	257-268	1%
Emery 622 Double Distilled Coconut Fatty Acid	22-26	8-15	10Y/2.5R-5¼"	258-270	260-272	1%

UNIFORM QUALITY ASSURES UNIFORM END PRODUCTS

The extra quality and uniformity in Emery Fatty Acids give you better quality finished products every time. The same high quality and uniformity also apply to Emery's complete selection of stearic and oleic acids. No matter what your requirements are, check first with Emery. Write today for samples and help on specific problems.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF FATTY ACIDS

EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.
Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
EXPORT DEPT: 5035 R.C.A. Bldg., New York 20, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES
3002 Woolworth Bldg., New York 7, N. Y.
187 Perry St., Lowell, Mass.
401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa.
Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo and Baltimore

REPRESENTATIVES
Clarence Morgan, Inc., 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Illinois
Schibley & Ossmann, Inc., 33 Public Square, Cleveland 13, Ohio
Ecclestone Chemical Co., 2673 Guoin, Detroit 7, Michigan

Tricresyl Phosphate—Wax, Carnauba, North Country

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 — —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 .36
smaller containers lb. .39 .45
Phosphate dms. works, c.l. lb. .38 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 — —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 —
Tripoli air-floated, bgs. c.l. works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd. bgs. c.l. works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate trihasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works lb 2.30 - —
1:50, dms., works lb 4.25 - —
1:75, dms., works lb 5.50 - —
1:100, fib dms., works lb 5.50 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib ctns. works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb 2.83 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs, afloat. lb. .29 - .30
Haitian, bgs lb. .09¾- .10
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .23 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
N. Y. whse gal. .47 - —
tanks, works, South gal. 27½- —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 1.10
steam-dist., dms., incl. c.l., works gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .56 - —
ex whse., NYC gal. .68 - —
tanks, works gal. .37 - —

U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 94.00 - —
bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 103.58 - —
Urea, dom., 42%N, bulk, distributors, 20 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 98.00 - —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 107.15 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle W Va ton. 125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton. 123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .10 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 22.50 -27 50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 51.00 - —
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.50 - 6.75
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Tahiti, cs. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 — —
smaller lots lb 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .16 - .16½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .21 - —
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
451,000 or more A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .19 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .23 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion, E x 1894.

Vitamin A, natural, 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. 19½- —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .23½- —
350,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .20½- —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units. .24½- —
451,000 or more A units per gm., bots., cns., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
less than 500 million units million units. 1,000,000 units. .26 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm. 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12}, vials, 25, 100 and 500 milligrams milligram. 2.52 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 67.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .07½- .08
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .62 - .63
slabs, bgs lb. .61 - .62
crude, African, bgs lb. .44 - .47
Brazilian, bgs lb. .52 - .53
Cent. American, bgs lb. 48 - .50
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .52 - .53
slabs, bgs. lb. .51 - .52
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .46 - .47
refined, bgs lb. .49 - .50
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .76 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80

Users of Carnauba Wax or Candelilla
It will pay you to investigate . . .

CONCORD #159 WAX

Uniform Consistency

Melting Point same as Carnauba; higher than Candelilla

Substantial savings

The physical and chemical characteristics of CONCORD #159 compare favorably with refined Carnauba Wax, and are vastly superior to Candelilla for most purposes.

The use of Concord #159 as a replacement for Carnauba and Candelilla Waxes will mean substantial savings for you. Get our quotation and see for yourself.

Write today for sample. No obligation.

Available NOW from spot stocks

CONCORD CHEMICAL COMPANY

MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY — Moorestown 9-1100

CRESYLIC ACID • JAPAN WAX REPLACEMENT
CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENT • FATTY ACIDS-DISTILLED
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. .95 - .97
No. 2 lb. .53 - .95
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla
Japan, bgs lb. .67 - .70
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20 000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½ —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ —
amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20 000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
white, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20.000 lbs. same basis lb. .20½ —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ —
Montan, dom., black, raw lb. .25 - .25½
refined lb. .31 - .32
imported Bohemian, bgs lb. .15 - .16
German, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .24 - .27
cakes, cs. lb. .25 - .28
Sugar cane, crude, imp., bgs lb. .35 - .37
refined, dom., slabs., works lb. .60 - .65
imp., bags, N. Y. lb. .40 - .42
White lead (see Lead white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .16 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25 00 -35 00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls. lb. .13 - .16
rossed, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Wild indigo root, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45 00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55 00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable
Woollat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb .13 - .14
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidins mixed dms lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .27 - —
Birmingham district gal. .24¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .27½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .27 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19¾ - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .25 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .25¼ - —
Minequa, Colo. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .27 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .24 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .27 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .24½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .27 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .24½ - —
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .26 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .28 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns lb 2.00 2.25
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 .46
80 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 .51
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 .55
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .30¼ - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Yellow, cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb .95 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse l.c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .25 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose bbls. same basis lb 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. 0141- 0250
l.c.l., works lb. 0166- 0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb. 04¾ - —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l. lb 0185- .0210
synth bgs. c.l. works lb .09 - —
l.c.l. works lb 09¼ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb 01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bbls, same basis as chrome lb. .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. 16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. 28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs. works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots works lb .33 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls., dms lb. .26¼ - —
NF, dms. lb. .41 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech. rubber makers' bgs., works lb. .10¾ - .11¼
precipitated powd. dms. lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.15 - —
solution 50% dms., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
NF, gran., dms lb .42 —
Chromate see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .40 - .422
Dust, bbls, c.l., works lb. .1225- —
dlvd lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1260- .1325
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾ - .19¼
Iodide, NF, jars lb 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½% bbls lb. 42½ - —
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Zn., frt. alld lb. .20¾ - —
10% Zn, dms, frt. alld lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13⅝ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅝ - —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphate, dms. lb. .36 - —
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
precip. dms. frt. alld lb .22 —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .10¼

—Continued on page 61

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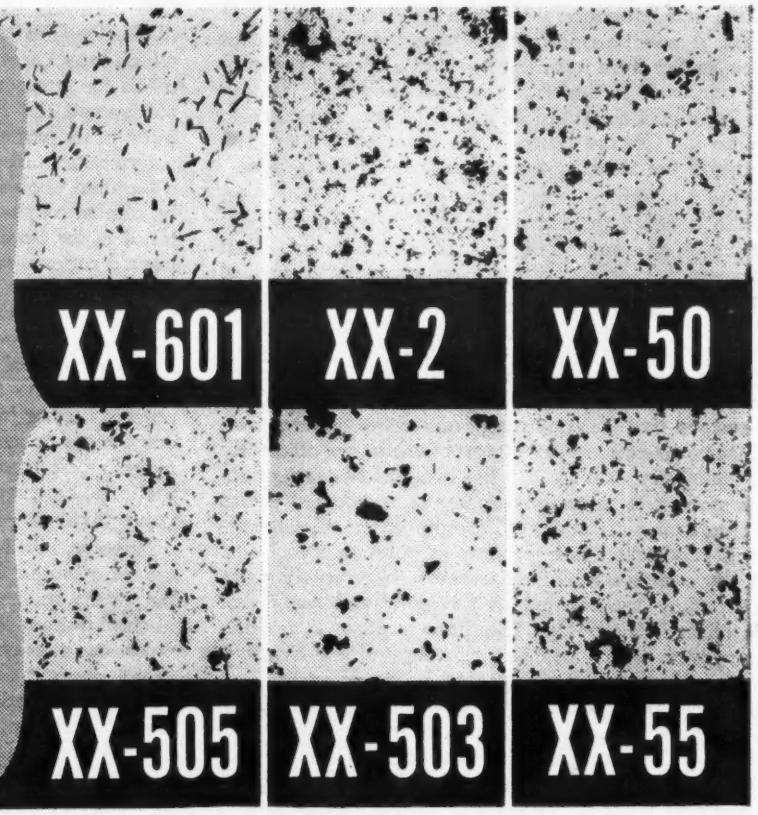

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Volume 157 June 19, 1950 Number 25

Promotion for Fertilizers

There is, of course, a fair measure of selfishness in the movement of the National Fertilizer Association to expand its research and educational work in scope and improve it in quality. But, the selfishness is that enlightened kind which motivates business to give earnest consideration to the general welfare. The new NFA program, of course, will benefit the fertilizer industry. But, that benefit will come by way of betterment of the soil and a really constructive and improving service to agriculture.

Although the expansion of markets for plantfood materials and compositions is a primary objective of the research and education which the fertilizer industry will perform, it will be approached from the standpoint of service, rather than from the basis of selling. The program purposes to find out what is needed to restore and maintain the fertility of the soil and physically to conserve it. On the basis of the knowledge there acquired will the industry endeavor to meet the needs.

The field of agricultural improvement is bigger even than the concept thereof of those who see it, at least secondarily, as a means of political advancement. That improvement presents a complex problem a sort of Siamese-twin problem, in which production really presents the less difficulty of solution. One of the stated purposes of the NFA program is "that our agricultural production may be made more efficient." There are many in various areas of broader economic thinking who believe that it is advantageous to the general welfare that agriculture does not operate as efficiently or as effectively as it can. If the result of better production is always to mean governmental support of prices and purchasing of surpluses, greater efficiency of agricultural production has nothing to commend it.

So, the commendable undertaking in privately planned economy represented in the purposed service of the fertilizer industry for agriculture requires a complementary plan which will put efficiency in the distribution of agricultural products for both industrial and household consumption. One of the objectives of the NFA program is the improvement of the distribution of fertilizers. This contemplates the better educating of dealers in the plantfood needs of their particular communities and the best methods of meeting those needs, both in materials and in the practice of their application. Such a step can be beneficial. But, to attain its potential value, it must be but one step in a forward movement in progressive ranks.

In presenting the new program, the NFA board of directors said:—"The need for increased support of educational and research work is emphasized by the current problem facing our industry, namely, the immediate outlook for production in excess of demand for fertilizer materials and mixtures." The industry is to be commended for undertaking to solve that problem by means of its own efforts, rather than endeavoring to have its impending surpluses taken over by the government, which contributes directly to their probability. The surplus problem is already actual in agriculture. It will not be good business in a general, as well as a particular, sense to increase agricultural production to further excess over demand.

It is not within the province of the fertilizer industry to attempt similar improvement in the methods of distributing the endproducts of utilization of its materials in agricultural production. But, nothing could contribute more to the development, maintenance, and expansion of markets for those materials than would the construction of a method of farm marketing which really would do what some governmental plans impacticably attempt—make it possible for the farmer to dispose of all that he can produce at a lower cost to the consumer—industrial and individual—and a larger return to himself. It can be done—but not politically. It calls for real economic planning on the part of the entire business world. The marketing of farm products is especially inefficient.

The fertilizer industry has been called "the handmaiden of agriculture." It is actually much more than that. But, it cannot be expected to be the director of sales promotion, or manager of marketing.

Economy Must Be Planned

Planned economy has got a bad name. It is suffering the usual consequences. The reason, of course, is that the term has been adopted as a politicomic slogan and finds its most common utterance among those who set themselves up as advisers in areas and affairs about which they know nothing useful. Economic planning is a job for competent businessmen. It is time that they recognized the need for a planned economy and got busy in its planning.

Synthetic rubber offers a very good example of where a planned economy could do much good. Unfortunately, almost all the comment on the situation of that material is far from constructive. Just recently has there been a suggestion that the government lease—or lend—its synthetic rubber plants to private enterprise. The majority sentiment is that government should hang on in the rubber business, but do something about it.

The revival of industrial interest in synthetic rubber seems to come from a feeling that the channeling of natural rubber from its far-away sources is likely to become more or less seriously constricted. When the tiremakers took a preparatory look in the direction of a synthetic replacement, they did not see much that was encouraging. So—they went to congress.

Nobody, in all the advice handed out to the lawmakers on a matter that is largely non-political and should be wholly so, had anything to say about the assuring of continuation of interest in the synthetic product if and when the supply of natural rubber became satisfactory in volume and price. No tiremarker said anything about being ready and willing to contract for all the output of a synthesizing plant for a period that would justify adequate operation. Some such planned economy would seem to be necessary in the circumstances—and the planning should not be left to government.

Government has revived its interest, both investigative and promotive, in guayule as a source of this country's rubber needs. That interest is on the agricultural side of governmental activities. Nothing has transpired in that connection to indicate that the tire industry is taking any new interest in any economic planning in that direction. If this country is to be independent of unstable foreign sources of rubber—or any other material—those who need the material should plan and work for that independence. There never was any sound reason why the government had to go into the synthetic rubber business.

For the Bookshelf

THE CHEMISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY. By Hervey B. Elkins, Ph.D. Cloth; ix+406 pages. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $5.50.

This book approaches the complex and problematic subject of the poison hazards of industry from the angle of materials, rather than that of persons. That is a new approach. It provides some useful new information.

Dr. Elkins works in the division of occupational hygiene of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. That gives him a very good foundation on which to set up his plan for preventing industrial poisonings at their source. If that control is chemically complete, it must be toxicologically efficacious.

After discussing the several dusts, fumes, and the like responsible for industrial poisonings, the author does a very good, although concise, job of presenting preventive measures, engineering and individual. The operations and processes in industry at large, which are potentially hazardous to health are reviewed with concise clarity, and much necessary information is given on maximum allowable concentrations, including a comprehensive tabulation for various gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists.

One of the best chapters in the book is entitled "Fallacies and Unsolved Problems." It is good because it is provocative of thinking of a sort which in these days of concern for the control of air pollution will be of great usefulness.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

of pricing only when they involved concerted action, conspiracy or unlawful agreements.

"These misstatements and misinterpretations should be corrected," the commission states. "The public and business community should not be left with the impression that FTC is acting or had ever acted to prohibit or interfere with delivered pricing or freight absorption when innocently and independently pursued with the result of promotion competition. The commission and the courts have acted to stop those practices only when they have involved collusion, conspiracy or unjust discriminations with resulting damage to competition and the public interest."

Antitrust Laws Being Tightened

Congressional interest has perked up all of the sudden in the matter of monopolies and antitrust law enforcement. It is in realization of the fact that five months of the session has gone by and leaders are planning on adjournment and nothing yet has been accomplished — aside from speechmaking—in the direction of tightening the laws.

In the past ten days or so these developments have occurred:—(1) The house passed a bill increasing the criminal penalties for violating the Sherman act from $5,000 to $50,000; (2) a sub-committee of the house judiciary committee voted to amend the anti-trust laws to permit the government to sue for treble damages in cases where prices of goods it bought were too high because of monopolistic practices, (3) a favorable report was filed in the senate on the house-approved anti-merger bill; and (4) the Celler committee has scheduled hearings for an investigation of newsprint.

The anti-merger bill is the FTC proposal that has been recommended for over twenty years to close the loophole in the Clayton act that permits the merging of competing corporations through the purchase of physical assets. Having already passed the house, the bill is conceded to have a good chance of becoming law this year, although it will run into strong opposition from a minority group headed by Senator Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri.

Rubber Producers Warned on Prices

The rubber producing countries which have been riding the price boom in natural rubber this year have been given notice by the Department of State to pull the prices down to levels more readily recognized as normal, or suffer the consequence of a curtailed market. In the language of the diplomats these countries have been told that the United States believes that "wide speculative swings in the price of a major raw material perform a disservice to producer and consumer alike."

The New York spot price for the grade of natural rubber known as RSS (ribbed smoked sheet) No. 1 averaged 17.56 cents in 1949. By June 1 it had nearly doubled, reading 34 cents. This trend is such as to create anxiety as to the future well-being of natural rubber producing areas, the department warned, for it could lead to a decreased demand for natural rubber and to higher prices for rubber products. Tire prices have already been increased by some manufacturers.

Latest available figures indicate that present prices are completely out of step with conditions and, for that reason, it is hoped that the high levels are temporary and merely reflect a temporary scarcity of spot rubber. April exports from Indonesia were nearly three times January exports. The international rubber study group has predicted a 1950 production of natural rubber of 140,000 long tons in excess of consumption. In addition, United States production of synthetic is being stepped up from 19,000 tons per month in January to 35,000 tons in July.

Plastics Is Big Business

The plastics industry can no longer be considered an infant industry in the sense that this term is generally used; for it has now become a $1,000,000,000 business, and from an overall industry standpoint that makes it a giant. It has accomplished this feat in the short space of twenty years—something that has been matched by only a few products in history.

It is estimated that there are 3,500 companies in the United States concerned with production of plastic materials and the manufacture of plastic articles from them. These firms employ in the neighborhood of 100,000 people, and plastic products made this year probably will exceed $1,000,000,000 in value. The plastic materials required to make the products will amount to more than 1,500,000,000 pounds or approximately 10 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country.

On a tonnage basis, the plastics industry has reached the same order of magnitude as the more important nonferrous metals and at a time when the plastics industry is still enjoying rapid growth. These and other interesting facts concerning the industry, such as the amounts used for different purposes and displacement of other products by plastics, are given in an article prepared by B. F. Cooling, of the chemicals division, Office of Domestic Commerce, appearing in the Commerce department's monthly report on chemicals and drugs for May.

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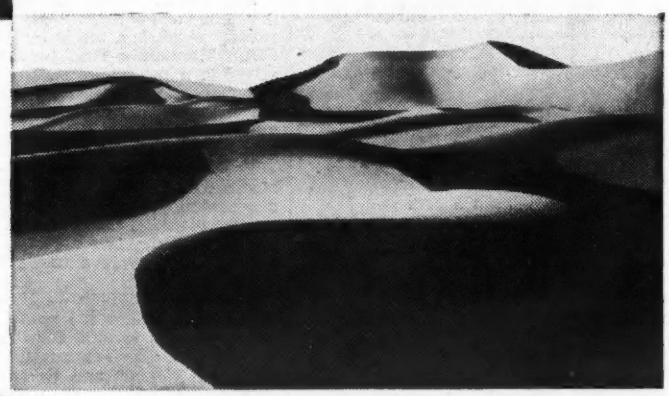

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Heavy Chemicals

Higher prices for zinc metal last week created a stronger background for zinc based chemicals. Tin prices were slightly lower and resulted in fractional declines in tin chloride and tin crystals. Another producer of calcium chloride will advance prices on July 1 and a producer of carbon tetrachloride will also revise prices upward on that date. Sodium phosphate tribasic and sodium pyrophosphate tribasic will be advanced by a major producer at the beginning of July. All of the advances have been made to cover the increased cost of production occasioned by Cadmium advanced under increased demand and short stocks. A producer of liquid methyl chloride will advance prices July 15.

Closing down of three units of a major alkali plant by labor disturbances at tracted attention. Aside from caustic soda, soda ash and chlorine, these plants produce sal ammoniac, ammonium bicarbonate, sodium nitrite and several other chemicals affiliated with the alkalies also caustic potash and potassium carbonate. The last two chemicals are in exceedingly short supply with the market practically bare of carlot quantities.

No easement in the supply of chlorine could be noted. Aside from an unusually heavy demand from the chemical industry, the chlorine market is now feeling the impact of the Summer inquiry for sewage disposal and water processing. Buying interest in the nickel based chemicals has increased and shipments are running slightly behind schedule. While sulphuric acid in carboys was available, tankcar acid continued short in this area.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 102.6 percent for the week ending June 10, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 97.8 in the preceding week and 82.3 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Export figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate — Market position steady with shipments to consuming industries sustained at a satisfactory level. Production well geared to meet current requirements. March exports totaled 2,341,554 pounds including 635,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic, 436,750 to Colombia and 302,000 to Venezuela.

Ammoniac, Sal—Production of white granular was stopped at a major producing plant last week by labor difficulties. Warehouse stocks were still available but a prolonged strike would create a serious shortage. The dry battery trade was not unusually active since the turn of the month but showed some concern over current supply conditions.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Available stocks were tighter last week owing to the suspension of production at a major producing plant. Demand so far this month has continued active with the cracker bakeries keeping inventories at working levels.

Calcium Carbide — March exports amounted to 1,666,835 pounds. The largest shipments totaled 663,175 pounds and were destined to Venezuela. Cuba was second with 370,000 and the Philippine Republic third with 320,000 pounds.

Calcium Chloride—Another major producer has announced an upward revision of prices in line with those named in our previous report and effective July 1. Domestic demand was more active. The export movement for March amounted to 2,828,472 pounds and included 2,251,002 pounds to Canada, 229,970 to Mexico and 139,800 to the Union of South Africa.

Carbon Bisulphide—Export shipments in March amounted to 589,602 pounds. Mexico received 275,602 pounds, Chile 110,000 and Canada 88,500 pounds.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Production in most instances is meeting contract requirements although shipments are delayed in some quarters. At least one producer has announced higher prices effective July 1. The export movement in March was 258,766 pounds.

Chlorine—Remained exceedingly tight with demand heavy. The shortage was more accentuated last week by stoppage of shipments from a plant at Syracuse where production was stopped by labor difficulties.

Copper Sulphate—No easement in sight for the next two months. Agricultural inquiry now covers the entire eastern and northeastern areas with Maine endeavoring to place orders. Meanwhile, producers are not inclined to consider business for delivery this side of August. Industrial demand is maintained at a high level and inquiries are in the market from Mexico and South America.

Potash, Caustic—Exceedingly tight so far as prompt shipments were concerned with the market practically bare of round lot quantities. Demand has increased this month not only from the soap and chemical industries but from various other consuming trades. Labor difficulties have closed the plant of one of the major producers temporarily.

Potassium Carbonate—Conditions very similar to those noted in caustic potash. Heavy demand from the glass specialty plants has prevented the building up of inventories of calcined or hydrated by producers. Suspension of output at a Syracuse plant has contributed to the current scarcity. One producer stated that the supply cannot get any shorter than it is at present.

Potassium Chlorate—Demand not as active as formerly noted. Shipments to the match factories have been confined to contracts but the call for additional quantities has relaxed from its peak recorded in May. Early July shipments were available.

Soda Ash—Tonnage moving to consuming industries described as satisfactory. Demand which increased back in April has been well sustained for chemical, glass and paper requirements. Production has continued to meet requirements readily and the market position has remained firm with higher prices forecasted for July 1.

Soda, Caustic—Supply situation remained comfortable with production keeping slightly ahead of requirements as a result of the heavy demand for chlorine. Price position firm with the dry forms slated for an advance on July 1.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Exports of 1,535,652 pounds in March noted in our previous report was slightly incorrect. The total should have read 1,533,652 pounds.

Sodium Phosphate Tribasic—An advance of $3 per ton is announced effective July 1 by a leading producer. This will establish the carlot price on the basis of $3.90 per 100 pounds, works, and $4.30 per 100 pounds for l.c.l.

Sodium Pyrophosphate Tetrabasic — Prices will be advanced by a major producer on July 1. The new schedule will name $7.15 per 100 pounds works for carlots and $7.55 for smaller quantities.

Tin Chloride—Stannous anhydrous was priced lower at 71.74c. per pound to 72.74c. per pound works, depending upon the quantity desired.

Tin Crystals—Priced a half cent lower at 59c. per pound works for hydrous crystals. The price is based on 78c. per pound for tin.

Acids

Acetic—Demand for glacial showing improvement with shipments to rayon mills holding steady. There is no shortage of stocks at present and requirements have been satisfied promptly at former price levels.

Muriatic—Buying interest active with shipments maintaining a satisfactory average, said to be considerably higher than a year ago at this time. Supply position comfortable with no new price developments.

Oxalic—Relatively quiet with small lot sales predominating. Stocks continued plentiful with carlots available for immediate shipment.

Phosphoric — Supply position tighter than a month ago due in part to cutback production occasioned by damage to a nearby plant and the rather short supply

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cadmium, 15c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tin chloride, .032c. per lb.
crystals, ¼c. per lb.
metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
219.0	219.0	216.8	216.4	222.4

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
121.9	121.9	121.9	121.8	122.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

of phosphorus. The tone of the market is firm with high freights on phosphate rock contributing strength to the acid situation.

Sulphuric—Tankcar stocks short in this area with demand active and prices firm. It was stated that inquiry from the titanium industry has shown a substantial increase of late. Carboys were available for immediate shipment but the scarcity of tankcars was more pronounced than at the beginning of the month. March exports totaled 324,286 pounds.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Average daily shipments of aluminum wrought products during April were about equal to March, 1950, but 28 percent above April, 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census. Shipments of magnesium wrought products during April, also on an average working-day basis, were 32 percent higher than in March, 1950, and 95 percent higher than in April of 1949. Net shipments of aluminum wrought products, unadjusted for number of working days, totaled 129,000,000 pounds in April as compared with 149,000,000 pounds in March, 1950, and 106,000,000 pounds in April, 1949. Almost all of the decrease below March was accounted for by the drop in shipments of plate, sheet, and strip.

Cadmium—Advanced 15c., making the market $2.15 per pound for ingots delivered. Short stocks and an active consuming demand accounted for the upward price revision.

Copper—Stocks continued definitely short with demand active and market strong. Reports were current that inventories at brass and wire mills are about exhausted. Electrolytic priced at 22½c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Daily rate of mine output of recoverable copper in April was 2,454 tons unchanged from March and very slightly different from February, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total for April was 73,609 tons, 3 percent less than in March, however. Among important copper-producing states, Montana's daily output was unchanged, Utah's 6-percent drop indicated a slight fall in the daily rate, whereas, Nevada's and Arizona's 4 and 1 percent gains showed greater daily average increases; New Mexico's output fell 15 percent and Michigan's 16 percent, the sharpest losses among important copper producers.

New Mexico's decrease was due to lower production at the mine in the central district, Grant County, and that in Michigan likewise was caused by the leading producer in the Lake Superior district. Copper production in White Pine County, Nevada, was slightly larger than in March. The gain in Arizona resulted from the treatment of a greater tonnage of copper ore by a leading producer. Changes in Utah are usually caused by variations in rates in the West Mountain district. Less zinc-copper ore at Chelan resulted in a drop in production in Washington in April.

Lead—Washington advices state that a cut in government buying for the defense stockpile will begin July 1. Industrial demand active with buyers showing a preference for prompt shipment. Common grade priced at 12c. New York and 11.80c. per pound St. Louis.

Average daily rate of lead output from domestic mines in April dropped for the first time since October, 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Owing to a shorter working month and a lower production in most of the producing areas, April lead output, in terms of recoverable metal, declined to 35,211 short tons, an average of 1,174 tons per day compared with 38,678 tons in March produced at an average rate of 1,248 tons per day.

Nickel—The two-year upward trend in consumption of nickel in the United States was reversed in 1949, largely because of marked declines in outputs of nickel-alloy and stainless steels and copper-nickel al-

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Used for water supply fluoridation, as an insecticide, a laundry sour, opacifier in glass making, constituent of vitreous enamel, aluminum refining flux, in Beryllium and Zirconium metallurgy. Supplied as a white free flowing, odorless, non hygroscopic crystalline powder containing no water of crystallization. Tinted nile blue for uses as an insecticide. SEND COUPON FOR SAMPLE AND DATA.

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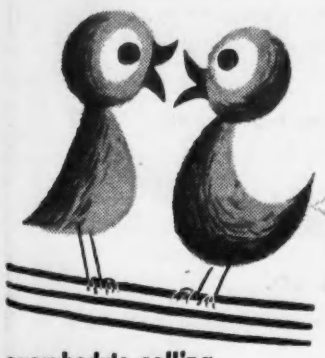

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loys, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total consumption of nickel in 1949 was 27 percent smaller than in 1948, which, however, was a peacetime record. However, deliveries to the national stockpile were much greater. Despite the much smaller consumption, output of nickel in Canada, the chief producing country, declined only 3 percent in 1949 from 1948. The drop in sales of Canadian nickel, however, was more pronounced. Imports of nickel into the United States were 5 percent less in 1949 than in 1948. Receipts of nickel from Canada dropped 6 percent, but this decline was partly offset by an increase of 22 percent in imports from Norway. Production of nickel matte and ferronickel in New Caledonia was hampered by an inadequate supply of ore. Domestic output of nickel was, as heretofore, small in 1949.

Total consumption of nickel was 136,652,228 pounds in 1949, of which about 37 percent was utilized in stainless and other steels. Usage of nickel in stainless steel was 27 percent less than in 1948, but that for other steels was 38 percent smaller.

Quicksilver—No increase in activity could be noted. Demand continued slow with round lots priced at $70 per flask and small quantities ranging from $73 to $75, according to seller and quantity.

Production in the first quarter of 1950 was placed at 1,700 flasks by the Bureau of Mines. Total output for the preceding quarter was 6,980 flasks. Imports for the first quarter of 1950 were 13,210 flasks. Stocks on March 31 amounted to 17,500 flasks among consumers and dealers and 4,350 flasks in producing quarters.

Silver—Market position steady but without price change. The price in New York was 72¾c. per ounce.

Mine output of recoverable silver declined 7 percent in April to 3,525,834 ounces, compared with March, but on a daily average basis was only 4 percent less, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production in the principal silver-producing states varied from a decrease of 16 percent in Idaho, the leading producer, to an increase of 13 percent in Colorado. Losses of less than 3 percent, which represent small gains on a daily average basis, were indicated for Montant, Nevada and Utah. Idaho's loss and Colorado's gain were shared in by most of the larger producers in those states. The drop in silver production in California resulted from a smaller output from Inyo County properties. The lower output in Washington was because there was less zinc-copper ore produced in Chelan County, and less gold ore in Ferry County.

Tin — No unusual activity last week. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed fractionally lower. Grade A was priced at 78c. per pound.

Secondary tin recovered by detinning plants, as metal and in chemical compounds was virtually unchanged in 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total tin recovered was 3,798 short tons in 1949, and 3,794 in 1948. Tin-plate clippings and old cans were the source of 3,654 tons in 1949, of which 3,195 was reclaimed as metal in the form of pigs, and 459 tons in the form of tin compounds. During 1948 the usage of such material provided 3,667 tons, comprising 3,284 tons of metal and 383 tons in compounds. The treatment of other tin-bearing materials accounts for the remaining production of 144 tons in 1949, and 127 in 1948.

Tungsten — Production of 891 tons of concentrates in the first quarter of 1950 reversed a downward trend that had persisted for four consecutive quarters and shipments from mines were the largest since the fourth quarter of 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports of tungsten concentrates by induustry in the first quarter were almost triple those of the preceding quarter. Consumption of tungsten concentrates continued at a low rate in the first quarter, although it was 79 percent greater than in the preceding quarter. Stocks on March 31, totaled 5,292 tons.

Zinc—Prime western priced higher at 15c. per pound East St. Louis basis. Market position firm with the government intimating that purchases for the stockpile will continue.

May deliveries of slab zinc from smelters in the United States were at a high for any month since November, 1948, the American Zinc Institute announced. At the same time, stocks of refined zinc held by smelters and producers dropped to a low since March, 1949. Total zinc shipments to domestic and export customers and the government during May were 90,346 tons, against 83,133 in April and the previous high of 96,142 in November, 1948. Of the May total, 17,331 tons went to the government, compared with only 9,347 in April. Deliveries to domestic industrial concerns declined to 72,806 from 73,389, and zinc for export and drawback was off to 209 from 397 tons.

Stocks of zinc declined in May to 41,819 from 52,520 tons. At the beginning of the year these stocks stood at 92,221 tons. During May domestic zinc production increased to 79,645 tons, the highest for any month in the last six years. In April, output was 75,877 tons.

Republic Lead Publishes Bulletin

Republic Lead Equipment Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has released a new bulletin on the firm's line of homogenous lead anodes for chrome plating. Copies are available upon request to the company, 7930 Jones road, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Tin Smelter Plant Operation Continuance by U.S. Voted

Legislation extending government ownership and operation of the Texas City tin smeltering plant for another five year period until June 28, 1956, was reported favorably to the house last week by the house banking and currency committee. The bill, H.R. 8569, now goes to the house floor for passage.

Favorable committee action came after brief hearings at which the bill was supported by John J. Croston, director of the nonferrous metals area of the National Security Resources Board; Wylie F. McKinnon, chief of the tin division, and Harold Sheehan, attorney for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, while opposition was registered against it by H. H. Buckman of the Vulcan Detinning Company.

In deference to the opposition argument that the government should provide protection to a tin smeltering industry in this country that is privately owned, the committee wrote in a provision directing that powers, duties and functions contained in the extension bill be exercised in such a way as to encourage the development of a privately owned tin smeltering industry.

The present authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to continue the plant in operation expires on June 28, 1951. It had been intended a year ago that the plant should be sold after this period to private interests but difficulties were encountered in trying to arrive at some means of protecting the industry against unfair competition of foreign tin and the unsettled international situation led to the present decision of the government to retain control of the plant.

Cleveland Salesmen Elect I. S. Purrenhage President

Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland at its recent election meeting named I. S. Purrenhage of the Grasselli Chemicals Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., as president. Elected with Mr. Purrenhage were P. H. Hall, Westvaco chemical division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, vice-president; R. A. Hagberg, of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, secretary, and C. Blazier, McKesson & Robbins Company, New York, treasurer.

The following directors were elected:—R. H. Baugh, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. L. Lambert, American Cyanamid Company, New York; E. G. McPherson, Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and J. F. Miller, Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Monsanto Company Names O.C. Jones to Research Post

O. C. Jones, group leader in Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division research department at Anniston, Ala., has been appointed assistant research director of the concern's western division. Mr. Jones, who will make his headquarters at Seattle, Wash., will assume his new duties July 1.

A graduate of the University of Utah, in 1931 he joined the Swann Corporation, which later became Monsanto's phosphate division. Mr. Jones' research studies have been primarily concerned with phosphorus production, by-product utilization and phosphoric acid.

Mathieson to Split Stock

Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., at its recent board meeting in New York voted to recommend to the company's stockholders to amend the charter so as to split each share of common stock, without par value, into two shares of common stock of the par value of $5 each. The board fixed the stockholders meeting to authorize the split-up for July 25 and set June 26 as the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting.

Rubber Controls Voted

The senate passed legislation June 16 to continue the present synthetic rubber control law for another two years. The bill now goes back to the house which had proposed a three-year extension.

Process Equipment Dealers Hear Kirkpatrick, Hochman

Process Equipment Dealers Council heard Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editorial director of *Chemical Engineering* and *Food Industries* and vice-president and director of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, and Ralph Hochman, former president of the National Machine Tool Dealers Association, at its meeting in New York last week. Mr. Kirkpatrick discussed the role played by used equipment during the recent war and Mr. Hochman spoke on problems faced by the tool dealers group. David M. Gold, excutive secretary of the council, presided.

Kennady Joins Kolker

Kolker Chemical Works, Newark, N. J., has appointed John W. Kennady a district manager, with headquarters at the company's Houston, Tex., plant. Mr. Kennady served in the navy during the war and in 1947 joined the agricultural chemicals division of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, and was district sales manager in Kansas City until June 15.

GE Appoints Rodich

General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has named William L. Rodich manufacturing manager of the chemicals division. Mr. Rodich, a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, comes to General Electric from S. B. Penick & Co., New York, where he was superintendent of manufacturing.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to prompt requirements last week. Bulk of trading was for less than carlot quantities, with an occasional carlot moving at concessions. Quotations were unchanged for the entire list.

Bichromates and other tanning chemicals remained on a steady price basis, despite spotty demand.

Most of the interest in sizing materials was reported for corn derivatives. Corn dextrin and starch were absorbed in good volume for immediate requirements. The price guarantee against advance of these materials was extended to June 30. Trading was fair in potato starch, chiefly for small lots, while carlots sales took place at slight concessions. Sago flour was steady, reflecting the firmness at the primary market. Offers for shipment were scarce and closely held. Demand for tapioca flour was confined to supplies for spot delivery, while interest in replacements was inactive. Liberal offers for shipment from Brazil continued to press on the market.

There was little snap to demand for tanning materials. Trading was spotty and restricted to prompt shipment. The feature of the market was the tightness of supplies of wattle bark and extract at African producing points. Other materials were inactive and quotably unchanged.

CCC sold 51,843 bales of 1948-crop pooled cotton under its offer for sale May 25. Bids were opened May 31. This brings the total to 307,991 bales of 1948 cotton sold to date.

Wool activity in March was generally below the February level, but substantially above March last year, according to the Census Bureau. Raw wool March consumption was down 2 percent declining to 12,300,000 scoured pounds per week. This drop was accounted for entirely by apparel class wool, consumption of which decreased 4 percent. Other fibers consumed amounted to 6,000,000 pounds, slightly below the February average. Raw wool consumed for this year to date amounted to 159,000,000 pounds, was 15 percent above the amount consumed the first thirteen weeks of 1949. Top production in March totaled 5,800,000 pounds, was 4 percent below the February level, and yarn amounted to 14,900,000 pounds, a slight decline mainly in the "other than carpet yarn" category. Total yarn production for the first thirteen weeks of this year, 192,000,000 pounds was 15 percent larger than for the same period last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
222.6	222.6	225.2	286.0	317.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Business was reported for moderate quantities for actual requirements. Prices were without change.

Bichromates — This market remained steady at unchanged quotations. A good volume of material was moving for prompt needs.

Sodium Acetate—Buyers absorbed fair-sized quantities for prompt delivery. Supplies were adequate to meet demand and were well held at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Market was unchanged and steady. Demand was fairly active for immediate needs. Quotations were well held.

Sulphonated Oils—Recent decline in tallow was not reflected in sulphonated grades due to high cost of containers and labor. Demand was slow. Castor and other sulphonated oils were unchanged and in quiet demand.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Consumers continued to take limited quantities for actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and well held for both albumin and dried soluble blood.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand was reported active for prompt delivery. Production was sold up and deliveries were behind schedule. Prices were firm and unchanged. Guarantee against price advance was extended to June 30.

Corn Starch — Business continued in good volume for prompt delivery. Market was firm at unchanged quotations. Guarantee against price advance was extended to June 30. The visible corn supply was increased 1,003,000 bushels to 41,281,000 bushels for the week ended June 10, compared with 9,540,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Department of Agriculture reported the June 1 prospects for the 1950 corn crop as generally favorable. Large scale planting did not get under way as early as usual this year, but since mid-May, rapid progress has been made. Adverse weather and the fact that growers delayed planting in order to minimize the risk of corn borer damage contributed to the slow start this year. The first official forecast of 1950 corn production will be released on July 11.

Corn Sugar—Consuming demand for tanners grade was confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Egg Albumen—Trading was fairly active, with bulk of sales restricted to immediate requirements. Prices were without change and fairly steady. Flake was quoted at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, as to quantity and powdered at $1.11 to $1.13, same basis. The technical grade was in fair request and ranged at 70c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity. Egg production in May was indicated at 6,142,000,000, compared with 6,386,000,000 in April and 5,848,000,000 in May last year. The egg output during January-May inclusive totaled 29,321,000,000, against 27,512,000,000, and the 1939-48 average of 25,847,000,000.

Egg Yolk—While business was spotty, the market remained steady at prevailing prices. Prompt delivery was quoted at $1.09 to $1.12 per pound, depending upon quantity. Chinese yolk was in light demand, ranging from 80c. to 85c. per pound, spot delivery, duty paid, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Sales were confined to actual requirements. Occasional carlots of Maine starch were reported sold at 5c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, though 5¼c. was generally asked. Consumers limited inquiry to immediate delivery. Government-owned starch was moved in fair-sized quantities at 4¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine. Small lots were unchanged at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, spot, ex warehouse.

Rice Starch—Business was slow. Spot stocks were held at 12½c. per pound.

Sago Flour—Trading was light and spotty for actual needs. Market remained steady due to high cost and scarcity of offerings from primary centers. Stocks on spot were quoted at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, ex warehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Quiet demand was noted last week, chiefly for immediate requirements. Market was unsettled by the lower cost of new crop for shipment. Offers from Brazil continued liberal and were pressing on the market. Brazilian high grades were unchanged at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, ex warehouse, as to quantity; mediums, 6½c. to 7c., and low, 5½c. to 6c.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Tanners continued to purchase in a hand-to-mouth manner. Domestic extract was unchanged and well held at prevailing levels. Tankcars of 20 percent tannin were quoted at 3.45c. per pound, works, and 60 percent powdered at 9c. per pound, carlots, works, bags extra. Imports were reported 288 bags at Philadelphia from France last week.

Cutch—Consuming inquiry was improved at the recent decline. Shipments were held at 6¾c. per pound, exdock. Trading thus far this year was well above the volume of a year ago.

Mangrove Bark—While demand for South American was spotty, the market remained steady. Prompt shipments of 30-32 percent tannin were held at $62 per ton, carlots, exdock. Offers of African were still scarce and the quotations were entirely nominal.

Divi Divi—Supplies were reported cleaned up at primary centers and requests for offers for shipment by buyers received little or no response from sellers. Quotations of 43 percent tannin were merely nominal.

Myrobalans—There was little doing in this material. Offers for shipment were fairly steady at current quotations. J 1's

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

were quoted at $52 per ton, exdock, crushed, $76.50, and J 2's, $42 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to place occasional orders for prompt delivery for fill-in requirements. Market remained steady at unchanged quotations for all grades. Arrivals totaled 9,800 bags at New York last week.

Valonia—Quietness prevailed in this material last week. Prices were unchanged for cups at $51 per ton, exdock for prompt shipment. Powdered extract was unchanged at 9½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Wattle—Firm conditions continued to feature primary markets. Offers of bark and extract were scanty and prices were strong. Consuming inquiry was reported fair. Supply situation for both items has tightened at African producing points in the past fortnight. Bark, fair average, was quoted at $67.50 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $65, same basis. Solid extract was maintained at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, duty extra. Arrivals of extract were reported at 2,080 bags at New York and 1,320 bags at Philadelphia last week.

Bids Wanted

Baking aids: baking powder, 42,000 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 276-S, June 27; baking soda, 3,600 pounds, invitation S-6, July 6.

Biologicals, Commissioner of Purchases & Supplies, Room 126, City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, Ordnance No. 966-50, June 23; tetanus antitoxin, and normal human plasma, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.) invitation 714, June 28; rabies vaccine, Army Medical Corps (12th & Spruce Street, St. Louis, Mo.) invitation 101, June 20.

Carbon dioxide, solidified, as required, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 648, July 5.

Chemicals, medicinal, laboratory, and industrial, as required, from September 15, 1950, through September 14, 1951, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) CL-51, part I, June 26.

Chlorine, liquid, 189,150 pounds, Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1, N. Y.) invitation 661, June 22.

Compressed gases: propane, as required from July 1, 1950, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 645, July 7; oxygen & acetylene, invitation 646, July 7; July 1, through December 31, 1950, Army Engineers Corps (Fort Peck, Mont.) invitation CIVENG-68, June 22; July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951, Army Engineers Corps (Bismarck, N. D.) invitation CIVENG-83, June 22; July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951, Army Engineers Corps (Mobile, Ala) invitation CIVENG-80, June 22; July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951, Army Engineers Corps (Detroit 31, Mich.) invitation CIVENG-125, June 20; from July 1, 1950, Army Ordnance Department (Joliet Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 171-39, June 26; hydrogen, acetylene, oxygen, & propane, Army Ordnance Department (Watertown 72, Mass.) invitation 257, June 30; various, industrial, medicinal, refrigeration and fumigating, September 15, 1950, through March 14, 1951, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) CL-51, part III, July 6; carbon dioxide, from July 1, 1950, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 096-689, June 23.

Cream of tartar, 360 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-3, July 3.

Ethyl alcohol, 50,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 397, June 23.

Ferric ammonium oxalate, 4,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (111 E. 16th, N.Y.C.) invitation 6723, July 5.

Gelatin glue, ground, 22,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-532, June 20.

Hydraulic oil, for hydromatic feed units, 4,950 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield 1, Mass.) invitation 121, July 7.

Lacquer, 965 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50-699, July 6.

Lead pigments, including white lead, 26,000 pounds, red lead, 6,000 pounds, and blue lead, 4,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corp (Memphis 1, Tenn.) invitation CIVENG-174, June 28.

Linseed oil, 55,354 pounds, Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1, N. Y.) invitation 650, June 22.

Milkpowder, 19,200 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Seattle 4) reference 5-E-370(AD)-2, June 22.

Neatsfoot oil, 900 gallons, Army Quartermaster (Oakland 14, Calif.) invitation 137, June 27.

Oil, automotive, Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, Room 126, City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, Ordnance No. 257-50, June 22.

Oleomargarine, 198,990 pounds, Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1, N. Y.) invitation 626, June 20.

Paint & enamel: paint, coaltar, black, 825 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Louisville 3, Ky.) invitation CIVENG-121, June 21; enamel, 500 gallons, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 773, June 26; paint, 1,110 gallons, and enamel, 300 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation QM-33, June 20.

Pepper, black, ground, 126,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 1010, June 21.

Pigment in oil, 1,600 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50-637, June 21, chrome yellow, 1,200 pounds, Panama Canal (General Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9627, June 21.

Salad oil, 1,200 cans, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 1D-89985-R, June 26; 500 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Seattle 4) reference 5-E-370(AD)-2, June 22.

Soap, toilet, powdered, 810 pounds, General Services Administration (San Francisco 11) reference SF-O-12B, June 23; low titer, 32,000 pounds; paste, 10,000 pounds; saddle, 7,500 pounds, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 792, June 26; paste, 10,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (111 E. 16th, N.Y.C.) invitation 6734, July 6; laundry bar, 60,000 pounds, invitation 6708, July 5; grit, 65,000 pounds, invitation 6707, July 5; borax, 3,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Fort Worth, Texas) reference FW-9968, June 23.

Sodium arsenite, 10,020 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (111 E. 16th, N.Y.C.) invitation 6719, July 5.

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhydrous, 83,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (111 E. 16th, N.Y.C.) invitation 6705, July 3.

Sodium sulphite, 60,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (111 E. 16th, N.Y.C.) invitation 6722, July 5.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 14,260 gallons, Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1, N. Y.) invitation 650, June 22.

Wax, water emulsion, 3,960 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Fort Worth, Texas) reference FW-9935, June 27.

Weed killer, 1,000 gallons, Naval Construction Battalion Center (Fort Hueneme, Calif.) invitation 13305, June 22.

Stein, Hall & Co. Names Costello Textile Manager

Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has named Leonard F. Costello manager of the textile department of the concern's sales division, succeeding Norman Nuttall, who has been appointed assistant technical director.

Mr. Costello joined Stein, Hall in 1940 as a member of the staff of the textile laboratory in Providence, R. I., leaving two years later for duty in the armed forces. He rejoined the firm in 1946 in the home office as assistant to the manager of the textile department, and in 1948 was assigned the job of creating and building the company's latex products department. Mr. Nuttall also came into the Stein, Hall organization in 1940, and left two years later for army duty. He returned to the company in 1946 at the home office in the technical division. In 1948 he joined the paper department as a technical salesman. In 1949 he was made manager of the textile department.

Davis Joins Hilton-Davis

Arthur S. Davis, formerly superintendent of the American Waterproofing Company, Cincinnati, has joined the textile dyestuffs sales staff of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company division of Sterling Drug, Inc. He is currently at the headquarters plant awaiting field assignment.

Mr. Davis has previously been associated with the Ciba Company, Inc.; Calco Chemical Company, Boundbrook, N. J.; Kenwood Mills, Rensselaer, N. Y., and the Barbour Mills, Brockton, Mass. He came to Cincinnati in 1947 to work for Procter & Gamble Company.

Calif. Spray Opens Phoenix Plant

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., has begun production of insecticides at a new plant in Phoenix, Ariz. The unit, established as a distribution point for the southwest market, will handle sales of California Spray products in Arizona, New Mexico and part of Texas.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Prices for dried blood, fish meal and tankage declined last week as a result of the indifferent attitude of the feed trade. Hoof meal at Chicago was also priced lower with buying interest slow. There was no unusual activity in bone meal but prices remained unchanged and the same was true of castor pomace.

Potash contracts have been booked at a lively rate with orders still coming through. Some contracts in coke-oven ammonium sulphate were placed but future sales could not be described as sizable. No price change in ammonium nitrate or cyanamide was announced. Shipments of sodium nitrate did not exceed seasonal limits. Superphosphates continued quiet and firm with the trade not looking for any important change in contract prices. Pulverized cyanamide will be lower July 1. The slowing down in activity in several of the basic fertilizer chemicals was said to be due partly to the fact that many members of the trade were attending the NFA convention at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

In the insecticide materials, producers of BHC and DDT are operating under high tension with no easement in the supply expected before the middle of August and manufacturing costs still mounting. Chlordane so far has kept about even with demand and so has lindane. Sales of lead arsenate to the New England fruit growing areas and up through the Hudson valley have prevented stock accumulations. Demand for calcium arsenate is expected to increase at the turn of the month. Toxaphene stocks have tightened appreciably with shipments being made from production.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Fish meal, menhaden, $5 per ton.
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
82.2	82.2	81.2	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Contracts for coke-oven material being placed rather slowly and no unusual activity in the market last week. Price range unchanged at $32.00 to $37.00 per ton bulk, according to location of ovens.

Bone Meal—Quiet with feed trade showing relatively little interest. No new price developments.

Exports of bones, crushed and in meal, from Karachi, Pakistan, declined about 13 percent in 1949 from those in 1948. The principal drops were in shipments to the ports of Liverpool, Philadelphia, and Colombo.

Cyanamide—Pulverized grade, 21 percent N for mixing, will be reduced 30c. per unit effective July 1. The new price will be $2.25 per unit of N, bulk works. Other grades are unchanged.

Dried Blood—Priced lower at $6.25 per unit of ammonia New York. Chicago unchanged at $6.00. Trading slow.

Fish Meal—Menhaden priced lower at $130 per ton Baltimore area with demand slow. Production in April amounted to 3,511 tons, nearly 1,500 tons less than in the same month in 1949, according to the Department of the Interior. The decline was due principally to reduced production of ground fish meal. During the first four months of 1950, output amounted to 21,335 tons, compared with 17,345 tons for the corresponding period last year. The increase was the result of a large production of menhaden and pilchard meal during January. Output of mehaden meal in April was 175 tons, against 407 for the same month in 1949.

Hoof Meal—Lower at Chicago at $6.25 per unit of ammonia. Market quiet.

Sodium Nitrate—Shipments not exceeding seasonal dimensions. Stocks adequate to meet current requirements.

Tankage—Priced lower with feed trade showing no unusual attention. New York quoted $7.00 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $7.50.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Movement confined mostly to contract consumers. Domestic demand seasonal with no shortage of supplies to meet requirements at the present time.

Egypt's exports of phosphate rock dropped sharply in 1949 to 117,124 metric tons, from 334,727 tons in 1948, principally because of high production costs and a government regulation requiring payment for exports in hard currency. (In 1948, £E equaled $4.11, United States currency. post devaluation, $2.87.) However, the Government now permits phosphate rock to be exported for sterling if dollar sales are not possible.

Superphosphate—Production of normal superphosphate totaled 892,891 short tons; concentrated grade, 54,690 tons; and wet-base goods, 4,946 tons for the month of April, according to the Bureau of the Census. Although these totals are less than those for March, they represent an increase over April, 1949, figures of 2 percent for normal, and 25 percent for concentrated superphosphate. April production of wet-base goods, however, was 42 percent less than the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

Although shipments seasonally declined in April, those for normal and concentrated grades of superphosphate were higher than the totals for the corresponding month of last year by 2 and 71 percent, respectively. Stocks on hand also declined during the month and, except for wet-base goods, the amount on hand at the end of the month was also less than the quantities held at the end of April, 1949. The 7,992 short tons of wet-base goods on hand at the end of April, 1950, totaled about 2½ times the amount for the corresponding period of last year. Stocks of normal were 639,490 tons and concentrated 53,445 tons.

Potashes

Producers now have a substantial tonnage booked and additional contracts are steadily being received. Shipments are going forward promptly with no transportation difficulties in sight at present and no labor troubles to aggravate the movement.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles—Trading was scattered throughout the week in a market that held steady as to prices and supplies. Incoming shipments of Canadian materials show improvement. Supplies of blood meal continue to build up as local consumption fails to absorb the production.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $69.94 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles. Same for Canadian material. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $89.65 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material. Ammonia sulphate, $49 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same in bags; $2.50 less in bulk. Blood meal, $5.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $72 per ton for imported, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles; domestic material, same grade, $75 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $133.25-$136.50 per ton for 65% sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $120-$123 per ton for 60% tuna meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Nitrate of soda—$53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor; $48 per ton quoted for bulk. Potash muriate, 48½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 84c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton for bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area; $2.50 additional for bags. Triple, $68.50 to $72 per ton bulk, 47% a.p.a., f.o.b Los Angeles. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grade, $4.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant.

Pesticides

Overwintering boll weevils entered newly-planted cotton fields in northern Alabama at the rate of 500 to 3,000 per acre recently, and now are devouring the seedling plants, the Department of Agriculture reported. Farm advisers are telling farmers there to block out their cotton this year, leaving four or five stalks per hill, and not to thin to usual stands. They are being advised to dust once with an insecticide where there are 2,000 weevils or more per acre to meet this emergency, using five pounds per acre of toxaphene, or a mixture of DDT and benzene hexachloride. Northern Alabama farmers are spending thousands of dollars daily now on insecticides, and labor for applying them, to stop the weevils, although weevil control generally starts during July or August in that state.

Extensions of the Japanese beetle regulated area to include a number of recently discovered infestations in New York, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia were effective May 31, the Department of Agriculture announced. At the time infestations were discovered in the added lo-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

calities, state plant pest officials secured agreements from all commercial nurseries involved. These agreements have assured that only beetle-free plant material moved from these establishments.

BHC—Buying interest active with stocks insufficient to meet current requirements and production heavily under contract for the season.

Chlordane—Demand active with production about equal to requirements and prices firm but unchanged.

DDT—Supply remained definitely tight with production heavily under contract for the season. Producers do not look for easement before August.

Lindane—Increased demand has tightened market position, although stocks still available at former price levels.

Toxaphene—According to trade reports, producers' inventories have been exhausted and shipments are now being made from production. It was stated that deliveries are not far behind schedule but all requirements are not being met in full.

Sulphur

Mine shipments in April amounted to 497,770 long tons, compared with 473,559 in the preceding month and 452,849 in April, 1949. Apparent sales in April were 492,538 long tons, against 464,088 in March and 417,729 in April last year. Producers' stocks on April 30 totaled 2,885,294 long tons, compared with 2,988,527 on March 31 and 3,181,199 on April 30, 1949.

Japan's monthly average production of pyrites rose to 127,900 metric tons in 1949 from 94,800 in 1948. Output in 1945 averaged 33,700 tons monthly.

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period June 9 to 15 were the following:—

To Austria—$131,000 for leather and leather products from the United States and $300,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Canada.

To Belgium-Luxemburg — $600,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils from the United States.

To Denmark—$257,000 for copper from Latin America.

To Germany—$35,000 for crude tall oil from the United States and $1,000,000 for non-ferrous ores and concentrates from Latin America.

To Greece—$1,400,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers and $200,000 for tinplate from the United States.

To Italy—$1,000,000 for copper from the United States and $5,425,000 for petroleum from Latin America and the Middle East.

To Netherlands—$650,000 for copper from Japan.

To Turkey—$64,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$1,500,000 for aluminum and $300,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Canada.

Truman Vetoes O'Mahoney Freight Absorption Bill

President Truman vetoed the O'Mahoney freight absorption bill (S. 1008) June 16 on the grounds that the measure would "obscure rather than clarify" the present Clayton and Robinson-Patman acts.

He said that the wide difference of opinion in congress over the meaning of the bill was evidence that it failed to carry out its intent of clarifying the law, and if permitted to go into effect, he feared that it would only lead to another long period of uncertainty until the courts could rule on the new issues it would raise.

Phelps Dodge Elects

Daniel F. McGlinchey has been elected vice-president of the Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York, it was announced last week by Wylie Brown, chairman of the board.

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CSMA Midyear Meeting Hears Seventy Papers

—Continued from page 4

were summarized before the joint aerosol and insecticide meeting by Dr. R. W. McNamee, superintendent of research and development for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, as follows:—

"It is a fairly nigh-boiling ester with a simple, elemental analysis—carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Its molecular weight is both easy to calculate and easy to determine. Like other synthetic organic chemicals, it can be rather closely specified by reference to physical characteristics, such as solubilities in useful solvents, specific gravity and refractive index.

"It has the chemical attributes of an ester, a ketone, an alcohol and an unsaturated hydrocarbon. In addition, it has the quality of absorbing certain light frequencies in a unique combination of ways. It would seem that, if we had pure allyl cinerin in hand there would be no difficulty in analyzing it."

Dr. McNamee said that, at present, commercial allyl cinerin is not 100 percent material; a small quantity, about 10 percent, of other simpler chemicals are present. These impurities, he said, interfere with some of the chemical determinations and tend to vitiate the quantitative results of the analyses, hence it is necessary to do one or both of the following:—

1. Produce a material containing so little of the impurities that the chemical methods can be applied without regard to the interfering materials.

2. Characterize the impurities precisely so that they can be determined quantitatively in order to arrive at the proper assay of a sample of allyl cinerin.

Standardization of Allethrin

J. B. Moore of McLaughlin-Gormley-King Company, Minneapolis, declared that the standardization of allethrin will have to wait the adoption of an accurate, reproducible analytical method. Thereafter, he said, the material should be standardized at practical levels, depending on the purpose for which the product is intended; that is, at the highest possible manufactured concentration and at various commercial lower concentrations most convenient for the consumer. At present, he said, the various samples of commercially produced allethrin in the most concentrated form vary between 80 and 93 percent, hence standardization of strength is an urgent matter.

Effectiveness of Allethrin

The effectiveness of allethrin against insects as compared to natural pyrethrins was the subject of a paper presented by Kenneth B. Nash of the technical service department of John Powell & Co., New York. He presented a series of charts and tables which seemed to indicate the following:—

It requires two to four times as much allethrin as pyrethrins in oil sprays to obtain the same kill of American roaches by either the direct spray method or the settling mist method. Approximately double the concentration of allethrin is required to equal the knockdown and kill of German roaches obtained with pyrethrins in the direct spray method, but allethrin is nearly equal to natural pyrethrins in the settling mist method.

In tests on houseflies, 1 percent allethrin resulted in a better ten-minute knockdown figure and equal, or better, twenty-four hour kill results than 1 percent pyrethrins in aerosol. In surface treatment tests, the residue from allethrin is superior to that of natural pyrethrins against houseflies, but from a practical standpoint, the use of allethrin as a residual insecticide would be ruled out, at present, because of its extremely high cost.

Toxicity Tests with Rats

In discussing the toxicity of allethrin with particular reference to rats, Dr. Donald F. Starr of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, said that evidence accumulated indicates that both new-born and adult rats can tolerate allethrin over long periods of time in amounts of about 100 times that which would be encountered by normal insecticide usage.

"So far," he said, "there has been no indication that combinations of allethrin with other insecticide materials, such as DDT or the synergists 'isome' or 'sulfox-cide,' present any unexpected problems. The most extreme misuse of allethrin aerosol bombs has not killed any of the exposed rats.

"Toxicological work that has been done with the first commercial lots of allethrin is sufficient to warrant the approval of the Department of Agriculture for the use of allethrin in aeroso . Approval will be granted for the manufacture of 20,000 units of certain selected aerosol formulas to test the consumer acceptance of allethrin aerosols. The problem remaining is not the health hazard but the lack of methods of analysis and standardization of commercial allethrin."

Research on 'Sulfox-cide'

Dr. Starr presented another paper which described research on "sulfox-cide," or n-octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole. Many piperonyl compounds have been prepared and tested at the Boyce Thompson Institute in combination with pyrethrins against houseflies, he said, and, in their tests, the sulfoxide performed as well as piperine and was better than any of the other synergists tested.

Three years have been spent in the industrial development of this new synergist, Dr. Starr reported. He said it has been tested by several laboratories and reports have ranged from "not quite as good as our standard synergist" to "the best synergist we have ever tested."

Lindane Use in Aerosols

R. O. Cowin, Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Cleveland, declared that lindane is not any more corrosive to metal and

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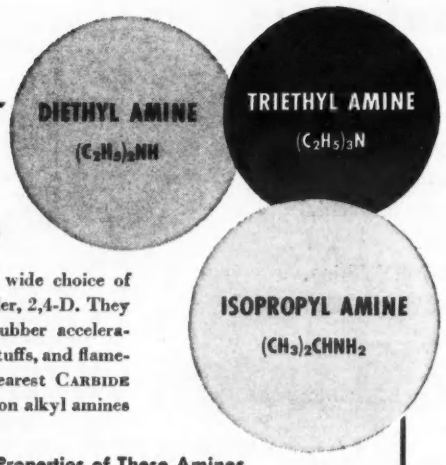

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other parts of application equipment than DDT and could be used in aerosol cans if and when approved by the Department of Agriculture. Depending upon the species, he said, lindane is effective against the adults, larvae and eggs.

Lindane acts in three methods, according to Mr. Cowin. They are contact, in which the insecticide comes in direct contact with the insect adult, larvae or egg; stomach poison, in which the insect eats the insecticide, and va, or action, in which the lindane vapors are given off into the air and the insects come in contact with these vapors.

"The contact action and the vapor action," Mr. Cowin declared, "are the two chief ways in which lindane acts as an insecticide. While it is very potent as a stomach poison, most insects are killed by the contact or vapor action before they have an opportunity to ingest the lindane. Most research indicates that lindane acts as a nerve poison, causing a nerve paralysis of the insect."

Lethane Use in Aerosols

Research leading up to the use of lethane in aerosols was described by J. P. Nichols of the Agricultural & Sanitary Chemicals department of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. This work, he said, produced a basic cost formula of 4 percent "lethane 384," 0.1 percent pyrethrins and 2 percent DDT later, indicated by the Department of Agriculture as eligible for licensing under its aerosol patent.

"Thus, by definition," he said, "4 percent 'lethane 384' adequately replaced 75 percent of the pyrethrins content of TOTA, the aerosol industry's Tentative Official Test Aerosol containing 0.4 percent pyrethrins and 2 percent DDT. The above lethane formula, with 0.25 percent piperonyl butoxide added, is also eligible for licensing and is being used in a number of brands this year."

Synergist '264'

J. B. Moore of McLaughlin Gormley King described "MGK 264," which is practically pure N-2-ethyl hexyl bicyclo-(2,2,1)-5-heptene-2,3-dicarboximide, or, as now used on label, N-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide.

"Biologically," he said, "'264' acts as a synergist for pyrethrins and allethrin. With reduced amount of pyrethrins, allethrin and rotenone, '264' is of value as a knockdown agent. It may be used economically in aerosols, oil-type sprays and dust concentrates. The synergistic value of '264' is particularly evident when combined with allethrin and pyrethrins for roach control in both aerosols and liquid sprays."

'Nacconol NR' in Dishwashing

Lawrence Flett, director of new products for National Aniline division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, presented to the disinfectant and sanitizers division a paper which is the first of a series of publications describing both the test methods developed and results which have been obtained from a comprehensive study of the effects of detergents on the number of residual bacteria under practical dishwashing conditions. The greater part of the study was confined to the anionic detergent, "Nacconol NR."

The use of versene with quaternary compounds was discussed by J. J. Singer of Bersworth Chemical Company, Framingham, Mass. Applications of versene and quaternary compounds were listed by Mr. Singer as follows:—

"Make your sanitizing agent more effective; eliminate the effects of hard water on santizing agents; increased kill by utilization of the synergistic effect of versene on hyamine type compounds; overcome the deposition of dulling film on the equipment which has been exposed to the sanitizing agent, and prevent sanitizing solutions from developing a precipitate, either when stored in concentrated solutions or in use."

Dr. Arthur R. Cade of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, presented a motion picture depicting simplified methods for determining the degerming efficiency of antiseptic soaps. Skin degerming, he explained, refers to treating the skin, both on its surface layer as well as in the several deeper cutaneous layers in a manner such that the total bacterial count, as far as viable organisms are concerned, has been reduced to a practical minimum from a surgeon's standpoint.

Hypochlorites vs. Quaternaries

Vladimir Dvorkovitz, laboratory director of Diversey Research Laboratories, Chicago, declared that the generally satisfactory use of hypochlorites for disinfection and sanitization over many years has accounted for the slow adoption of quaternaries for this purpose. The quaternaries, he said, have been subjected to a very critical appraisal to ensure that adoption would not reveal deficiencies not previously realized.

Some unusual and unexpected properties of quaternaries and products compounded therefrom have been discovered according to the speaker. Some of these discoveries, he said, have revealed handicaps and properties that adversely affect their general use and adoption. Almost as rapid as the discoveries, he added, have come improvements and modifications that have nullified either wholly or partly these adverse properties.

Mr. Dvorkovitz declared that two new adverse properties of quaternaries have been discovered. Non-ionic detergents, he said, have a definite adverse effect; the mixing of quaternary and non-ionic to get improved results has heretofore been considered a simple procedure.

Furthermore, he added, some quaternaries suffer from being salted out so that detergent sanitizers made therefrom can have a property that allows for high concentrations to have practically no germicidal activity while the more dilute concentrations are active. This effect, he said, is very important when it is considered that all tests for quaternary consider it sufficient to show a certain minimum concentration.

Surface Active Agents

Dr. J. M. Cross of General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, presented a discussion of the chemistry of non-ionic surface active compounds of the type possessing a polyoxyethylene ethanol chain as a water solubilizing group to the soap, detergents and sanitary chemical product division. Considerable stress was given to the role played by the polyoxyethylene chain in affecting molecular balance in terms of solubility, emulsifying, wetting and detergent properties.

The speaker cited data to substantiate the generalization that an increasing number of oxyethylene units on a given hydrophobe promotes progressive hydrophilic character. Between the extremes of hydrophobic and hydrophilic condensates which act as emulsifiers, he said, the chain length range of seven-fifteen oxyethylene has been found to possess surface activity in terms of wetting and detergency.

Dr. Cross said that in the case of wetting, product which have an average chain length that falls within a range of approximately one oxyethylene unit have high wetting strength. For highest detergency values, he said, the balance required is less critical and optimum performance can be obtained within a range of two and one-half to three oxyethylene units.

The structure of the hydrophobic part of the compound is critical in its influence on the properties of the final product, according to Dr. Cross. Changes in this respect within a given homologous series, he added, do not result in appreciable differences in properties, but profound changes are observed if the hydrophobe is obviously different in structure as between distinct homologous series.

Paint and Linoleum Cleaners

Jay C. Harris of the central research department of Monsanto Chemical Company presented data to show that the panel washability method can be applied both to painted surfaces and to linoleum provided that adequate care is taken in the preparation of the soiled panels and that standard detergents are used for comparison purposes.

Another requirement, he said, is that panels prepared at one time be tested with the standard sample and that a comparative cleaning efficiency term be used rather than the original cleaning efficiency term which fails to correct for panel variation. According to Mr. Harris the use of statistical methods for comparison is necessary in this type of test, because of the rather wide variations encountered.

These methods have been used suc

—Continued on pag

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Petroleum Derivatives

Good demand and firm prices featured last week's market for petroleum derivatives. The supply position was unchanged all around, aromatics, higher boilers and blends continuing short in the main and other materials remaining ample.

Petroleum toluol and xylol prices were stable, notwithstanding recent advances in coaltar aromatics. With the exception of one seller, who continued to take the position that aromatics, while narrow, were still adequate to cover all regular business of that company, the trade in general reported a tight supply situation. Aliphatic-aromatic blends were similarly regarded for the most part. Higher boilers of the 100-flash and 150-flash types were very snug.

Demand for aliphatics was described as good. Supplies were plentiful in all areas. Of the lighter fractions, LPG's moved in good volume. Heptane, hexane and pentane call ranged from fair to moderately good. Interest in microcrystalline and paraffin waxes was steady, as were prices. Sellers of petrolatum and white mineral oils also reported good business and firm quotations. Stocks of these materials were said to be merely adequate.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Prices on petroleum toluol and xylol remained unaffected last week following recent advances in coaltar aromatics. The oil trade described the situation as firm, with no changes in the status quo contemplated within the immediate future. Stocks of petroleum-derived aromatics, meanwhile, continued very much on the narrow side on the whole. One seller, however, still took the position that, while petroleum toluol and xylol were short, supplies of that company were adequate to meet the needs of all regular customers. Consumer interest continued high.

The price situation on higher boilers and blends paralleled that for pure aromatics during the period. Quotations were unchanged all around, and nothing was looked for, notwithstanding recent coaltar adjustments. Producers of 100-flash and 150-flash higher boilers were still running far behind demand for the materials. Most makers of aliphatic-aromatic blends also reported snug conditions, but this state of affairs was by no means general, since at least one manufacturer continued to make offerings to all comers for prompt shipment.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Interest in this aliphatic during the past seven days remained good. There was no difficulty about supply, stocks continuing ample in all areas. The price structure held at previous levels. East Coast sellers quoted 14½c. per gallon, tanks, while group 3 producers named 11⅜c. per gallon for tankcar quantities.

Lacquer Diluent—Buyers were similarly active in this section during the period. Supplies, however, remained good, notwithstanding the influx of business. Offerings were available for prompt shipment in all areas. Quotations held steady, and nothing in this regard was contemplated within the immediate future. Group 3 sellers quoted 11⅝c. to 12⅝c. per gallon, tanks, and East Coast producers asked 16½c. per gallon for like quantities.

Mineral Spirits—The market position was without noticeable change during the past week. Demand, particularly from the paint trade, remained at excellent levels. Stocks were good all around. Prices remained firm at 14½c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at 10⅜c. per gallon, tankcars, group 3.

Rubber Solvent—Call, especially from the booming tire industry, was heavy during the past seven-day period. Despite the steady demand, supplies were in excellent shape, prompt offerings being available in all areas. There were no price changes and none were expected within the foreseeable future. Group 3 sellers named 11⅜c. per gallon, tankcars, while East Coast producers quoted 15½c. per gallon for similar quantities.

Stoddard Solvent—This aliphatic continued to move in good volume last week, particularly into paint-trade channels. Offerings remained in ready availability all along the line. The price structure was without variance, continuing at 14½c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at 10⅞c. per gallon, tankcars, group 3.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Consumer inquiry continued at a high pitch during the period. The supply position remained unchanged, offerings in ready availability in all areas. Prices held firm at 15½c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at a range of 11⅜c. to 11⅝c. per gallon, tankcars, group 3.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

Heptane—Demand for this material remained at moderate levels during the period. Prices were unchanged. Stocks were in excellent availability.

Hexane—Call was described as moderately good, with the extraction trades taking much of the output. Supplies were similarly favorable, prompt offerings continuing in ready availability. The price structure was without feature.

LPG's—Demand for butane and propane remained good, notwithstanding the traditional Summer lull. Stocks were plentiful all around. Prices were steady at 3c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, for butane and at 2¼c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, same basis, for propane.

Pentane—The supply position remained good, as call continued fair. Prices were maintained during the week, and nothing in this regard was contemplated within the immediate future.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Stocks were readily available to meet all consumer requirements during the period. However, with demand continuing good, producers noted that inventories, while in good shape, were not in oversupply. Quotations were on a par with previous levels.

Paraffin—Both crude and refined grades moved in good volume during the past week. Producers, while in a position to keep pace with all current business, pointed out that supplies were not overly large and that stocks could best be described as merely adequate. There were no price changes during the period, and none were contemplated within the foreseeable future.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming last week proposed that the federal government take charge of operations in the tidelands oil fields pending the outcome of current litigation. The suggestion made by the chairman of the senate public lands committee followed recent rulings by the Supreme Court giving the federal government "paramount rights" to resources in Louisiana and Texas offshore areas.

The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average crude-oil production (including lease condensate) for the week ended June 3 at 5,128,000 barrels, or 10,000 barrels above the comparable total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,688,000 barrels were 97,000 barrels above the level of the preceding week, and 347,000 barrels above the week ended June 4, 1949. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 394,000 barrels daily, compared with 439,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Gasoline—Acting on a resolution introduced by Senator Ferguson of Michigan, the senate judiciary committee last week voted to ask senate permission to launch a $50,000 investigation into the gasoline price situation. Calling for a complete investigation and report by December 31, the resolution needs approval by the rules committee before it can be considered by the senate.

Petrolatum—There was no change in the

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 3 totaled 238,772,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 240,842,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,070,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 3,276,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,206,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

price structure during the period, quotations remaining firm. Call continued good. Supplies were plentiful all along the line.

White Mineral Oils—Business continued at a good pace during the period under review. Producers were still able to cover all needs of consuming trades. Listings were maintained, and no changes were contemplated within the immediate future.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The supply position on solvents and diluents continues more than adequate to meet the steady seasonal demand. Prices remain unchanged as follow:—Cleaning solvent quoted from 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, extax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent listed from 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis with stoddard solvent quoted from 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

The oversupply position continues as propane and butane with a minimum of interest noted in the local market. Price listings are unchanged for both LPG's at 5.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Trading continues steady with adequate supplies of high melting point waxes on hand to meet any call. Prices are unchanged with 140/147 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted at 6.95c. per pound; 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted at 7.15c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, listed at 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted 6.05c., 6.25c. and 6.9c. per pound respectively.

Calif. Standard Employing Atomic Energy as Tracer

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, has announced one of the first commercial uses of atomic energy in American industry. It involves the use of radioactive tracer materials in the transmission of oil products through a pipe line now under construction from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Pasco, Wash.

Employment of the radioactive material was described by H. R. Cuyler, Standard's general sales manager, at a luncheon celebrating the completion and opening of the pipe line as far as Boise, Idaho. "Each time the Salt Lake pump station changes the product being pumped through the line," he said, "a fraction of an ounce of diluted tracer liquid is added to the oil stream between the two products. As the junction of the two products moves along, the tracer moves with it. At each point where products are delivered sensitive instruments, using Geiger counters attached to the pipe, respond to the arrival of the tracer. From these instruments, the operators know when one product has completed its arrival, and when to change the stream to another tank."

API Publishes Safety Manual

A new handbook covering the inspection of fire protection equipment in oil refineries has been published by the American Petroleum Institute.

Entitled "Part III of the Recommended Practices for Refinery Inspections," the manual is part of a continuing project initiated in 1938 by the API division of refining. Part I, covering the inspection of process equipment, was issued in 1948, and part II, concerned with the inspection of pressure-relieving devices, was published in 1949. Part III may be obtained for $1 per copy from the institute, 50 west 0 street, New York 20. Copies of part I and part II are also still available at $3 and 75 cents per copy, respectively.

Sun Oil Names Kelly Acting Sales Manager at Binghamton

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has named William J. Kelly acting sales manager of the Binghamton, N. Y., district, succeeding the late Carl I. Arwine in the post. Mr. Kelly joined Sun Oil in 1933 as a salesman, becoming motor products salesman in the company's Buffalo, N. Y., office and branch manager at Oneonta, N. Y., in 1947.

Esso to Move Boston Office

Esso Standard Oil Company will move its Boston office on July 3 from 378 Stuart street to 135 Clarendon street, Boston 17. Telephone number will be COmmonwealth 2600.

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NPC Sets Up Costs Comm. on Liquid Fuels

National Petroleum Council has appointed a committee on synthetic liquid fuels production costs under the chairmanship of W. S. S. Rogers, Texas Company, New York, in response to a request by the Secretary of the Interior earlier this year. The request called for creation of a committee to (1) review the estimates made by the Bureau of Mines for the cost of producing synthetic liquid fuels and its estimates of comparative costs of producing liquid fuels from crude oil, (2) prepare independent cost estimates, and (3) make recommendations as to ways and means, if any, for improvement of future cost estimates by the Bureau of Mines.

In asking for the committee, the secretary pointed out that during and immediately after the recent war the Bureau of Mines was charged by congress with the responsibility for investigating and developing processes for producing synthetic liquid fuels from shale oil and coal. One of the requirements was to build and operate demonstration plants to enable the government to furnish industry with cost and engineering data for the development of a synthetic liquid fuels industry.

Texas Wildcat Well Discovered

A wildcat discovery well currently rated at 3,000 barrels a day has been drill stem tested in Midland County, Tex., by the Magnolia Petroleum Company, Socony-Vacuum Company affiliate. The well, twelve miles southwest of the town of Midland, is in the Roy Parks Ranch area and is known as the Magnolia Petroleum Company Parks No. 2. Magnolia has about 30,000 acres in that area. The well was drill stem tested at 12,955 feet from the top of the Ellenburger formation. The oil is of 53.9 gravity. The well is thirteen miles north of the Pegasus Field.

Oil Men in Brand Names Posts

B. Brewster Jennings, president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has been elected a director of the Brand Names Foundation. W. T. Holliday, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company, (Ohio), has been named general chairman of the foundation's development committee.

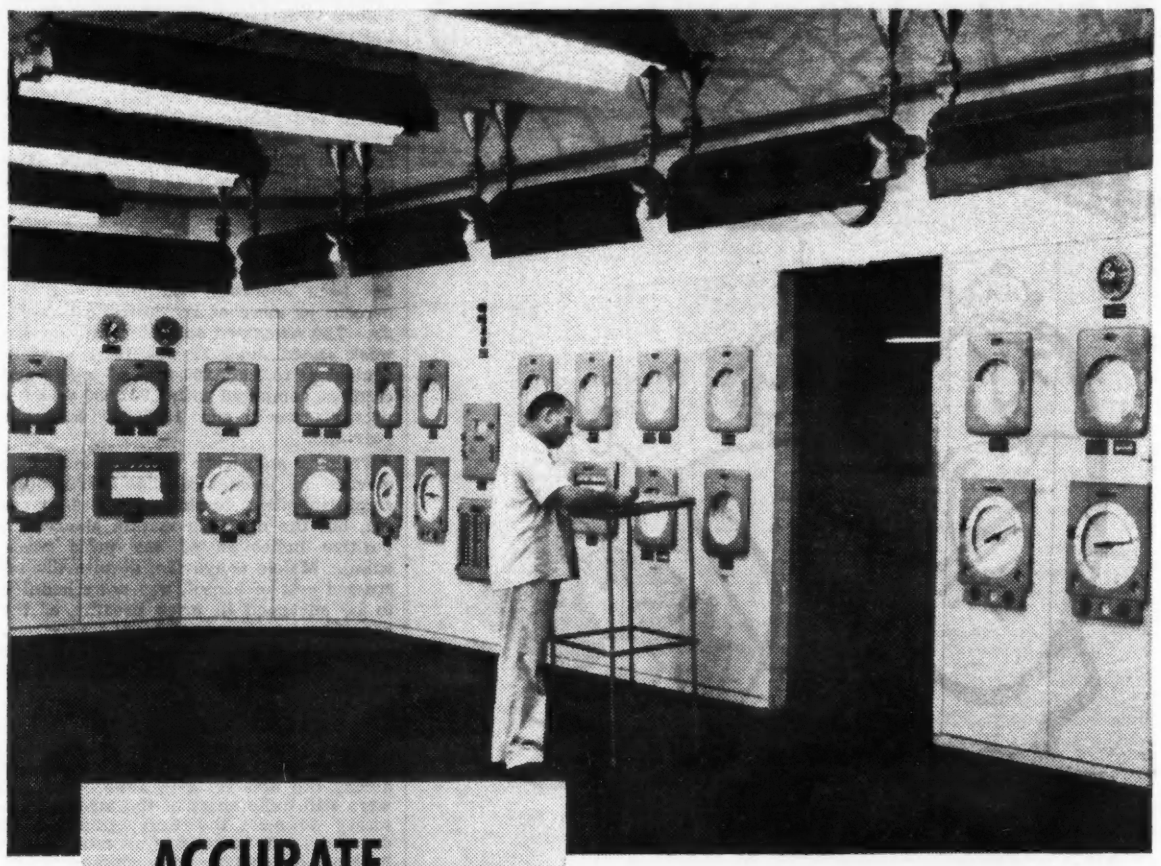
Frontier Oil Appoints R. S. Blazer President

Rexford S. Blazer has been named president of the Frontier Oil Refining Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., succeeding William H. Bennett, who has become chairman of the board. Mr. Blazer is president of the Allied Oil Company, Cleveland, and will hold down both jobs.

Trade Briefs

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, recently held a showing before a New York audience of police, safety, school and church authorities of "And Then There Were Four," a motion picture stressing the dangers of careless driving.

George Legh-Jones, chairman of the board of Shell Caribbean Petroleum Company and Shell Oil Company and managing director of the Royal Dutch Shell Group of companies, has been knighted, it was revealed today in the British honors list published on the occasion of the official birthday of the King of England.



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  Amsco Iso Hexanes
  Amsco Hexane
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Coaltar Chemicals

Price advances were made last week on several intermediate chemicals including cyclohexylamine, dicyclohexylamine, orthochlorophenol, parachlorophenol, and paraphenylphenol. The phenolic derivatives were each advanced 2 cents per pound while the monocyclohexylamine was upped 1½ cents and the dicyclohexylamine was increased 3 cents.

Basic products underwent an upward price adjustment in accordance with advances made in some quarters and published in the previous issue of OPD. Involved were such basic coaltar products as phenol, cresylic acid, cresols, and xylenol fractions.

A strike in a major plant of a producer of monochlorobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene, paradichlorobenzene, and chlorine stopped production and was felt likely to have an adverse effect on the already tight supply of these materials.

Styrene monomer and alphamethylstyrene were announced as advancing in price. July 1 quotations on styrene monomer were set at 1½ cents per pound higher than former schedules. Back of the price rise, of course, was the higher cost on benzol, together with increased manufacturing and transportation costs. The increased price schedules on chlorinated and phenyl modified phenolic derivatives were a reflection of the higher costs on both phenol and chlorine. The cyclic amines were upped because of increased raw material and manufacturing costs.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that since April 17 the industry has been operating continuously at 100 percent or more of its theoretical capacity. The scheduled operating rate for the week ended June 17 was 101.1 percent, equivalent to 1,927,200 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,931,000 tons the previous week, and 1,598,300 tons one year ago.

Phthalic anhydride was reported to be moving in heavier volume from quite ample supplies. Naphthalene was abundant, but the domestic market showed no positive indication of any price weakening. Maleic anhydride, despite the increased cost of benzol, was not scheduled to be advanced in price because of the abundant supply available, the relatively slow demand, and the competitive nature of the market.

Basic Products

Benzol—This market was firmly established at the higher price levels effected during the first week in June. Supplies were still quite short of the amount necessary to meet the heavy pressure of demand, and there was a considerable backlog of orders, with shipments delayed. Consumers were, for the most part, able to get sufficient benzol from one source or another to produce enough anilin, phenol, styrene, and other chemicals to take care of their customer's immediate needs. But only the immediate needs were being satisfied, and there appeared to be sufficient potential demand for the large volume benzol derivatives to keep the benzol market in a condition of short supplies for some months to come. Any easing of supplies was expected to be gradual and slow in coming.

The benzol output of all grades by coke oven operators in April totaled 14,134,008 gallons, compared with the total output in March of 11,637,197 gallons, and 14,001,619 gallons in April of last year.

Coaltar—Output of crude by coke oven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to 63,797,867 gallons in April, compared with 54,304,146 gallons in March. This was a gain in April of 17.5 percent.

Creosote—Domestic production by coke oven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as totaling 2,381,977 gallons in April, compared with 2,429,156 gallons in March, and 1,901,848 gallons in April of last year. The price movements of recent weeks in various coaltar chemicals were not reflected in creosote price schedules, which remained unchanged as a result of the current market position.

Cresol — All producers had by last week adjusted price schedules upward in accordance with quotations announced in the previous issue, the advance amounting to 1½ cents per pound. The market was still one of scarcity.

Cresylic Acid—Coaltar acid of domestic production was still in the process of being advanced in price generally. All producers had by last week raised prices in accordance with schedules announced in the previous issue. The overall supply situation was one of general tightness.

Naphthalene—The overall supply position of crude naphthalene continued to be one of abundance. Domestic production since settlement of the coal strike has been steadily on the increase. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels which prevailed since April, and there was no expectation of any price change in the immediate future. Should a price change develop, however, the general feeling was that it would be one of a downward direction because of the weaker tone in the domestic market under the influence of sustained heavy imports.

The Bureau of Mines reported crude naphthalene production by coke oven operators in April as amounting to 1,729,908 pounds of material melting at less than 70°C, an increase of 13.2 percent over the March output of 1,527,652 pounds; 3,508,549 pounds of material melting in the range of 79°C to 77°C, a 35.0 percent increase over the March production figure of 2,590,353 pounds; and 3,385,498 pounds of material melting in the range of 77°C to 79°C, an increase of 30.0 percent over the March output of 2,604,712 pounds.

Phenol—All producers of natural phenol had by last week gone along with the price advance announced in the previous issue. Synthetic phenol was priced ¾c. per pound higher by all producers, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract. Supplies were still quite short of demand.

Pyridin — April production of refined 2 degrees material jumped 33 percent over the March output, the Bureau of Mines reporting 120,463 pounds and 90,604 pounds respectively for these months.

On a dry basis, the crude output reported amounted to 33,504 gallons in April, compared with 26,652 gallons in March.

Solvent Naphtha — Heavy pressure of demand against a short supply continued to cause shipments to run behind schedule on contract orders, and far behind schedule on spot call.

Output by coke oven operators of crude and refined solvent was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting in April to 378,818 gallons of heavy crude and 26,398 gallons of refined light solvent, compared with the respective March figures of 369,738 gallons and 17,290 gallons.

Toluol—Firm prices at the new higher price schedules established during the first week in June were expected to hold at least for the balance of this quarter and probably for the next. Supplies were still in a position of scarcity with no evidence of any significant easing in the immediate future.

Total toluol production by coke oven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting in April to 2,556,118

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, low boil, 5c. per gal.
Cresol, 1½c. per lb.
Cyclohexylamine, 1½c. per lb.
Dicyclohexylamine, 3c. per lb.
Orthochlorophenol, 2c. per lb.
Orthocresol, 24°-29° C, ½c. per lb.
Parachlorophenol, 2c. per lb.
Paraphenylphenol, 2c. per lb.
Phenol, ¾c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, 1½c. per lb.
Xylenol fractions, 5c.-10c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
107.7	106.8	104.3	110.1	114.7

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended June 3 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,069,149
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	27,685,627
Benzol	gals.	3,488,839
Coaltar	gals.	12,942,468
Creosote oil	gals.	720,276
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,710,656
Phenol	lbs.	202,577
Toluol	gals.	697,767
Xylol	gals.	157,560

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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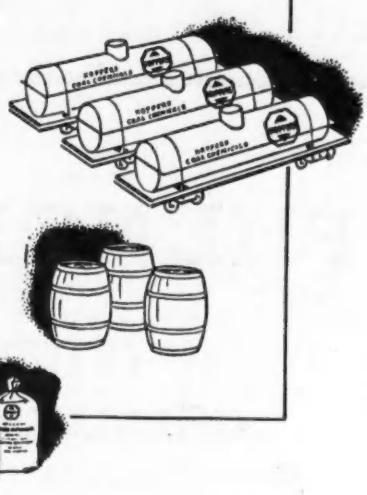

gallons, compared with the total March output of 2,067,602 gallons, and 2,520,888 gallons in April of 1949.

Xylol—An exceptionally strong tone prevailed in the market. Higher prices established during the first week in June were firmly maintained, and consumers were still hampered by a scarcity of supply with no significant let-up in demand or easing of inadequate supplies evident in the immediate future.

Total xylol output in April by coke oven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 647,261 gallons, and increase of 18.6 percent over the March production of 545,897 gallons. In April of last year production stood at 629,515 gallons.

Intermediates

Anilin—The scarcity of this item continued last week. Prices were firmly established at the 1c. higher level which the spot market assumed the previous week and which will be effective on contract July 1. Scrap iron prices declined last week, following a record high of the previous week.

Cyclohexylamine—The mono advanced 1½c. per pound last week, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract. Tankcars under the new schedule were quoted at 35½c. per pound, drum carlots at 36½c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 37½c. Back of the price rise were such factors as the increasing costs on chlorine, on the basic aromatic chemical from which it is made, and higher manufacturing and shipping costs.

Dicyclohexylamine — This item advanced 3c. per pound last week, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract. Under the new schedule tankcar quantities were quoted at 39c. per pound, drum carlots at 40¼c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 41c. Reasons behind the price advance were several, including the increased costs on aromatic chemicals, chlorine, manufacturing, and transportation.

Maleic Anhydride—The price structure of this item was expected to remain at 30c. in carlots and 31c. in less than carlot quantities, despite the higher costs on benzol. This was so because of the abundance of the supply available from an expanded number of producers, creating a competitive situation which, in addition to the slow demand by virtue of plentiful stocks of phthalic anhydride at reduced prices, would not tolerate a price advance at this time. Accordingly, the increased benzol costs were being absorbed by maleic anhydride and maleic acid manufacturers.

Monochlorobenzene — A strike in a major plant of one of the producers was felt likely to have an adverse effect on the already critically short supply position of the item. Not only was this producer's output of mono stopped, but also the output of chlorine at this plant was cut off, and chlorine is in an acute shortage.

Orthochlorophenol — An upward adjustment amounting to 2 cents per pound was effected on this item. Back of the price rise was the increased cost of chlorine which advanced 15 cents per 100 pounds, and of phenol which increased ¾ cent per pound, together with mounting costs of transportation and manufacturing. The new price schedule effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract quoted carlots at 29 cents and less carlot quantities at 30 cents per pound.

Orthodichlorobenzene—Output of one of the producers of this item was seriously handicapped last week by a strike in one of the firm's plants which not only stopped the production of ortho, but also of chlorine, both of which are in a tight market position.

Parachlorophenol—The price of this item advanced last week by 2 cents per pound, reflecting the higher price schedules on chlorine and phenol. The July 1 schedule on chlorine having been advanced 15 cents per 100 pounds, and phenol increased ¾ cent per pound. In addition, increased freight and manufacturing costs contributed to the upward adjustment. Under the new price schedule, drum carlots were quoted at 29 cents per pound, and less than carlot quantities at 30 cents. These prices were effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract.

Paradichlorobenzene—Production of this item by one producer was stopped last week as a result of a strike in one of the company's plants. This was felt likely to have an adverse effect on the already acute shortage of the item in the current market. At this plant chlorine production was likewise cut off, and chlorine is critically tight.

Paraphenylphenol—Under an increased price schedule effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract, prices were

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Phthalic Anhydride—The production of this item in March was reported by the Tariff Commission as 18,721,657 pounds, compared with a February output of 17,089,595 pounds. Demand was reported as generally stronger throughout the market, but supplies were still plentiful and in view of the production facilities available and the abundance of naphthalene, no shortage was threatened. Prices were unchanged.

R Salt—The paste quoted on a dry basis was unchanged from the 70 to 75 cents per pound, which has prevailed in the market over recent months. Demand was said to be fair, with quite ample supplies available.

Schaeffer's Salt—Prices were listed at 66 to 67 cents per pound on this item. Demand could hardly be described as more than moderate, while the supply position was said to be abundant.

Sodium Metanilate — Quotations were unchanged from the 57 cents per pound which has prevailed in the market over a long period. Supplies were reported as quite adequate, and the moderate demand was being met with prompt shipment.

Sodium Naphthionate—Demand was reported as steady at a reasonably good level. Prices were unchanged at 60 to 65 cents per pound which has prevailed in the market over a long period.

Styrene Monomer—Prices were advanced on both styrene monomer and on alphamethylstyrene. These prices were made effective July 1. The monomer advanced 1½ cents per pound, with tankcar quotations becoming 16½ cents per pound, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract. Back of the price rise was the increased cost of benzol, which in the aggregate of consumption amounted to significantly more than the 3 cents per gallon advance effected by domestic producers, because considerable quantities were being purchased abroad or from petroleum sources at prices substantially over the domestic market. In addition, the scarcity of benzol frequently made it necessary to purchase material at considerable distances, involving high freight costs.

Xylenol Fractions—Price patterns announced in the previous issue by one maker were being generally followed by the industry.

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Glass—Plasticizers (U.S. 2438894) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizers (U.S. 2438894) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizers (U.S. 2438894) in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizers (U.S. 2438-894) in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizers (U.S. 2438894) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing vinyl resins.

Paper—Plasticizers (U.S. 2438894) in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizers (U.S. 2438894) in making laminated and molded articles and plastic compositions from vinyl resins and other materials.

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Alphabetadichloroethyl Acetate

Chemical—Starting point in making acetals, by reacting with alcohols; acetyl chloride and chloroacetaldehyde, by catalytic splitting; thiazoles, by reacting with thiourea and similar compounds; suggested for use in syntheses of various other organic chemicals.

Pharmaceutical—Suggested for use in syntheses of pharmaceutical chemicals.

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol

Chemical—Readily reacting material to form new compounds with acetic acid, aliphatic aldehydes, carbon bisulphide, higher fatty acids, inorganic acids.

Reactant in making pharmaceutical chemicals and wetting agents.

Dye—Reactant in making synthetic dyestuffs.

Miscellaneous—Emulsifying agent for materials used in many industries.

Photographic—Reactant in making developing agents.

Resin—Reactant in making synthetic resins.

Soap—Starting point in making soaps, with the aid of higher fatty acids (products are practically odorless and have proved to be among the most powerful emulsifying agents known today).

Azelaic Acid

Chemical—Organic chemical useful for forming acid halides, esters, salts; suggested for use in syntheses of plasticizers and other organic compounds.

Perfume—Suggested for use in syntheses of perfume materials.

Resins—Suggested for use in syntheses of resins.

Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene

(Xylene Hexafluoride)

Chemical—Clear, water-white liquid material, boiling at 115° C., freezing at —40° to —50° C.; specific gravity, 1.395 (20°/15.5° C.), suggested as intermediate in organic syntheses.

Dye—Suggested as intermediate in making synthetic dyestuffs.

Electrical—Suggested as intermediate in making nonflammable dielectric fluids.

Mechanical—Suggested as intermediate in making nonflammable hydraulic fluids.

Bismuth Subsalicylate

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Pesticide—Fungicide for blue mould or downy mildew disease of tobacco.

Butylhydroxyanisole

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Antioxidant for animal fats, shortenings, vegetable oils.

Food—Claimed valuable and economical in potato-chip frying.

2-Butyn-1-ol

(Betaethynylethanol)

Chemical—Claimed potentially useful in making derivatives potentially valuable and intermediates in the preparation of synthetic aromatics, in the treatment of textiles, in the manufacture of drugs, and in general organic syntheses.

Dye — Claimed potentially interesting as an intermediate in syntheses of dyestuffs.

Perfume—Claimed potentially interesting as intermediate in syntheses of aromatic agents.

Pharmaceutical—Claimed potentially interesting as intermediate in syntheses of pharmaceutical chemicals.

Plastics—Claimed potentially interesting as intermediate in syntheses of plastic materials.

Diallyl Cyanamide

Miscellaneous—Suggested as potentially useful in the paint and varnish, paper, petroleum, plastics, rubber, and textile industries.

4:4-Diaminodiphenoxypentone

(Pentamidine)

Pharmaceutical—Claimed as effective, rapidly acting remedy for African sleeping sickness.

Dibutyl Phenylphosphonate

Chemical—Suggested for use in organic syntheses.

Lubricant—Suggested for use as lubricant and lubricating oil additive.

Miscellaneous—Suggested for use as high-boiling solvent.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested for use as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer.

Plastics—Suggested as fire retardant in cellulosic plastics.

Dibutyl-Tin Dilaurate

Chemical—Claimed potentially useful as starting point in making new compounds and as stabilizer for chlorinated compounds.

Petroleum—Claimed potentially useful as additive in processing operations.

Dicalcium Phosphate Stabilized Dihydrate

Cosmetic—Suggested as polishing ingredient in tooth pastes.

Food—Suggested as mineral supplement in foods.

Pharmaceutical—In compounding and dispensing practice (reported useful as calcium source).

2:4-Dichlorobenzoic Acid

Chemical—Suggested for use in syntheses of organic compounds.

Dye—Suggested for use in syntheses of dyestuffs.

Pharmaceutical—Suggested for use in syntheses of pharmaceutical chemicals.

Polydichlorostyrene

Miscellaneous—Plastic molding material for making a variety of articles.

Resin—Resinous material for making castings, emulsions, laminations, and moldings.

Thionyl Chloride

(Additional uses, supplementary to information in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Chemical — Chlorinating agent in organic syntheses.

Reactant in making organic acid chlorides and anhydrides, also alkyl chlorides with the aid of corresponding alcohols.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Outstanding price developments in this market last week were made in the organic chemicals. Alcohol advanced generally 4 cents per gallon, and the price differential between tankcars and carlot drum quantities were increased for the former 10 cents per gallon to a new spread of 12 cents. The latter move was characteristic of that made in a wide range of other chemicals in which the tankcar and drum differentials were increased. This action was taken in an effort to partially offset the losses occasioned by high drum costs which have long been in excess of the return received by previous differentials. On products selling by the pound the increase in differentials amounted to ¼ cent per pound. Another contributing factor felt in some quarters to have a bearing on this widening of tankcar drum differentials was a regulation of ICC effective July 19 in which 17-E drums cannot be reused for red label packaging.

According, last week saw price advances on several alcohol and ester solvents, and there were many more scheduled to become effective July 1.

February exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations amounting to $12,633,441 dropped 8 percent from those in the preceding month and 22 percent from those in February, 1949. Of the two groups—antibiotics and proprietary medicinal preparations — reflecting the greatest dollar volume in February, the former dropped 23 percent and the latter was 25 percent higher compared with January. While the dollar value of antibiotics shipped in January represented 47 percent of the total medicinal exports, it dropped to 39 percent in February. February exports of antibiotics included:—3,452 billion units of penicillin valued at $2,712,334; streptomycin, 3,108,296 grams valued at $1,439,216; and antibiotics not especially stated had a value of $783,082.

Acetone — Tankcar prices were unchanged, but effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract with some producers, and effective July 1 with other producers, there was an upward price adjustment effected on drums. This was caused by the high cost of drums which for a long time was greater than the price differential between tankcars and drums. In addition there was the factor of an ICC regulation which effective July 19 does not permit the re-use of 17-E drums for red label shipment.

Under the revised price schedule, tankcars are still quoted at 7½c. per pound, but the differential between tankcars and drum carlots was widened to 1¾c. per pound, up ¼c. from the former differential. Meanwhile, the price difference between drum carlots and less carlot drum quantities was widened from a ½c. to a full cent under the new schedule, with the exception of one maker whose l.c.l. differential was established at ¾c. over drum carlots.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—As an export item, 122,000 pounds were exported in February, 1950, comparing with 182,000 pounds exported in February, 1949. For the period January-February this year, the outgoing total was 198,000 pounds, for the corresponding period, 1949, 380,000 pounds. Prices were firm and supplies ample in the domestic market.

Acid, Tartaric—Although foreign manufacturers continued to offer substantial competition to domestic production, the situation last week did not extend to the point of producing another price decline. Demand had a rather routine character but it was better than fair when it came to sales for seasonal purposes. The Department of Commerce reported February exports from this country as being 18,000; for the period January-February, 30,000 pounds, in February, 1949, 10,000 pounds were exported; January-February, 1949, 46,000 pounds.

Alcohol—Effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract the various formulas of completely and specially denatured ethyl alcohol, as well as the pure and the absolute grades were advanced in price. The upward price adjustment amounted to 4c. per gallon generally, although an occasional formula was varied ½c. per gallon, one way or the other, from the overcall 4c. trend. Any such variation, however, was confined to very few formulas and to relatively few producers.

In addition, the spread between tankcar and drum carlot prices was widened 2c. per gallon, the differential becoming 12c. instead of the former 10c. Other differentials for less than carlot quantities were unchanged.

Demand for alcohol was reported to be particularly good, and producers were shipping material virtually as fast as it could be produced and made available for shipment.

Amyl Acetate—Fermentation material moved upward in drums only by ¼c. per pound, increasing the price differential between tankcars and drum carlots to 1¾c. per pound. This move was necessitated by the high cost of drums, and was made to partially offset the cost disadvantage which had heretofore existed. Under the new schedule effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract, tankcars were quoted at 18c. per pound, drum carlots at 19¾c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 20¾c.

Amyl Alcohol—Fermentation producers advanced the price of refined alcohols, as well as of fuel oil, in drums only, by ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were unchanged. The increased drum price was made to partially offset high drum costs have for a long time been in excess of the return from previous price differentials between tankcars and drums. Under the new schedules fusel oil was quoted at 22c. per pound in tankcars, 23¾c. in drum carlots and 24¾c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Refined amyl alcohol, for example boiling in the range of 126°C to 132°C was quoted at 32c. per pound in tankcars, 33¾c. in drum carlots, and 34¾c. in less than carlot drum quantities. These prices were effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract.

Butyl Acetate—Since the past differential of 1½c. in price between tankcars and drum carlots was insufficient to cover the cost of the drum, producers last week moved to partially offset this cost disadvantage by increasing drum prices ¼c. per pound. This brought the new price schedule to 12c. per pound in tankcars, 13¾c. in drum carlots, and 14¾c. in less than carlot drum quantities. These prices were effective July 1 on contract, with some producers and also on spot with others.

Effective July 1, the price differential between tankcars and drum carlots of secondary butyl acetate was increased to 1¾c. per pound, with less than drum carlots quoted ¾c. per pound over the carlot price. This brought the announced July 1 price schedule to 9½c. per pound in tankcars, 11¼c. in drum carlots, and 12c. in l.c.l. drum quantities.

Butyl Alcohol—Fermentation producers of normal butyl alcohol last week adjusted drum prices upward to partially compensate for the higher cost of drums. The differential between tankcars and drum carlots had long been inadequate to cover the cost of the drum, and accordingly drum prices were upped ¼c., to give a price spread of 1¾c. between tankcars and drums. Under the new schedule tankcars were quoted at 12c. per pound, drum carlots at 13¾c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 14¾c.

Secondary butyl alcohol effective July 1 was similarly advanced with respect to drum carlot prices, establishing a differential of 1¾c. per pound between carlots and tankcars. However, in less than carlot drum quantities, the price which has heretofore been ½c. higher than the carlot price was revised upward by ¼c. in some quarters and ½c. in others. Accordingly under the new price pattern for July 1, tankcars were quoted at 9c. per pound, drum carlots at 10¾c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 11½c. to 11¾c.

Tertiary butyl alcohol price adjustment

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, dms. only, ¼c. per lb.
butyl, fermentation, dms., ¼c. per lb.
diacetone, tech., dms., c.l., ¼c. per lb.
l.c.l., dms., ¾c. per lb.
ethyl, tankcars, 4c. per gal.
dms., 6c. per gal.
propyl, normal, dms., ¼c. per lb.
Amyl acetate, ferm., dms., ¼c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, ferm., dms., ¼c. per lb.
Diethyl carbonate, dms., ¼c. per lb.
oxalate, dms., ¼c. per lb.
Ethyl acetate, ferm., dms., ¼c. per lb.
Fusel oil, refined, dms., ¼c. per lb.
Molasses, blackstrap, 2c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
257.6	257.5	255.8	254.4	263.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

effective July 1 followed the pattern of the normal material in that drum carlot prices were established at 1¾c. per pound over tankcars, and less carlot drums 1c. higher. This made the new price schedule effective July 1, 12c. in tankcars, 13¾c. in drum carlots, and 14¾c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Caffeine — Despite the substantial production of domestic synthetic material, and regardless of the continued exportations from Brazil, Germany has appeared as a supplier of alkaloid, having shipped 4,188 pounds here during last February for a value of $11,970, according to a report from the Department of Commerce.

Camphor—Some idea of the extent to which camphor is an export item may be gained from the fact in February, 1950, 69,000 pounds went abroad, comparing with 85,000 pounds in February, 1949. For the period January-February, 1950, the outmovement totaled 116,000 pounds; for the similar period in 1949, 215,000 pounds. The Department of Commerce gives the figures as covering exports of natural and synthetic material combined.

Castor Oil—The price of castor oil held firm, and beans were nominal at former levels.

Imports of beans last week were low amounting to only 1,907 bags equivalent to 286,050 pounds, compared with 17,434 bags or 2,615,100 pounds the previous week and 5,572 bags or 835,800 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports of beans so far this year amounted to 690,131 bags equivalent to 103,519,650 pounds, compared with 873,667 bags or 131,050,100 pounds during the corresponding period of 1949.

Cocoa Butter—Sellers reported comparatively low stocks on spot against which a better than fair demand played strongly enough to produce a still higher spot market at 59c. to 60c. per pound. Furthermore, only small lots could be had at the minimum figure and for substantial quantities the market would begin at 60c. The bean market continued notably strong and active.

Codliver Oil—Poultry growers were reported consuming quantities that were about normal but, in keeping with the season, consumption of USP oil was on the side of conservatism last week. Stocks were ample for all apparent requirements and prices continued in very steady position. Importations during last February totaled 1,900,483 pounds, which compared with 1,023,915 pounds arrived in January. The conversion from gallons to pounds has been made on the base of 7.7 pounds to the gallon. The February arrivals came from Iceland, the Union of South Africa, Japan, and Portugal.

Diethyl Carbonate—Drum prices were advanced ¼ cent per pound, in a move to partially offset high drum costs which have long been in excess of former differentials between tankcars and drum carlots.

Diethyl Oxalate—Drum prices were advanced ¼ cent per pound. This was effected in order to widen the spread between tankcars and drums, and thus partially offset the high drum costs which have long been in excess of the return received from former differentials.

Ethyl Acetate—Fermentation producers advanced the price of all grades ¼ cent per pound in drums only, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract. Back of the price adjustment was the fact that the previous differential between tankcars and drums did not cover the cost of the drum, and this advance was made as a move to partially offset high drum costs. Supplies were regarded as adequate to take care of the sustained heavy demand.

Fishliver Oils—According to the latest report received from the Department of Commerce, importations, excepting codliver oil, during February as compared with January was as follows:—

	Pounds	
	February	January
Sharkliver oil, advanced	294,850	135,660
crude	141,334	97,217
Halibutliver oil, advanced		1,571
Other fish oils, advanced	39,625	70,490
Fish livers, raw	117,792	108,114
Total	613,631	413,052

Gelatin—The Bureau of Census reported the total production of gelatin, other than photographic, as amounting to 31,293,353 pounds in 1949, as compared with the 1948 output of 42,763,814 pounds. Of the total 1949 output, 26,894,167 pounds was of the edible type, 1,291,972 pounds was of technical grade, and 3,107,214 pounds was of the pharmaceutical type. Material produced from ossein amounted to 3,495,335 pounds, while that produced from hides amounted to 27,798,018 pounds.

Gelatin production during April of other than photographic grades, amounted to 2,697,888 pounds, compared with the

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March output of 2,981,039 pounds. Shipments in April totaled 2,591,360 pounds, leaving stocks at the end of the month of 6,556,606 pounds.

Ginger Oleoresin—Jamaica ginger root was sensationally strong during the past fortnight and prices here and at the source were advanced sharply. This tended to strengthen the spot market on oleoresin, the price for which broadened in range when quotations were confirmed at $9.40 to $12.50 per pound, according to seller and quality of material offered.

Iodine and Iodides—The Department of Commerce has released some production figures on crude iodine and the percentage involved in the manufacture of resublimed iodine, potassium and sodium iodine, and all other iodine products. The total production of crude iodine was 993,061 pounds. Of this total, 96,472 pounds, or 10 percent of production, was consumed in making resublimed iodine; 799,619 pounds, or 80 percent, was used in making potassium iodide; 37,898 pounds, or 4 percent, went to the production of sodium iodide; and 59,072 pounds, or 6 percent, produced all other iodine products. A total of 8 plants were in operation.

Isopropyl Alcohol — Tankcars were unchanged, but effective July 1, drums were being increased. This was a move made to partially offest high drum costs which have long been in excess of the return from previous differentials between tankcars and drums. Accordingly, the new price schedule which will become effective July 1 listed drum carlot prices 12c. per gallon over tankcar prices. At the same time, less than carlot drums were quoted at spreads of 5c. to 6½c. per gallon over the drum carlot price. This price pattern applies to all grades of isopropyl alcohol.

Milk Powder—Purchases of skimmed milk powder made by CCC at parity prices for the week ended June 8 amounted to 10,961,917 pounds of spray process material and 3,201,333 pounds of roller process material. This brought total government purchases so far this year to 204,498,644 pounds, compared with 187,769,239 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Molasses — The blackstrap market was very strong. Cuban material was reported as all sold, and prices by last week had climbed to 12c. per gallon at New York, and 11c. per gallon at New Orleans.

Sugar—Primary sugar distribution for the week ended June 3 was reported by the Production and Marketing Administration as amounting to 160,646 short tons, compared with 176,614 tons the previous week. This brought the total so far this year to 3,010,579 tons, compared with 2,913,672 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Trade Briefs

Robert S. Holzman, of Schenley Industries, Inc., has been elected president of the Federal Tax Forum, Inc.

Edward S. Short, of Standard Brands, Inc., New York, has been named vice-president of the Federal Tax Forum, Inc.

Bailey Drug Company, Zanesville, Ohio, has moved into a new one-story warehouse at 1000 Linden avenue in that city.

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York, has given the American Heart Association one billion units of penicillin for research in rheumatic fever.

Nopco Appoints Dr. Foy Biological Labs Director

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has appointed Dr. John R. Foy director of the concern's biological laboratories, effective July 1. Dr. Foy, who has been in charge of Nopco's biological research laboratories since 1943, succeeds Dr. Kenneth Morgareidge, who has resigned to become chief chemist for Food Research Laboratories, Long Island City, N. Y.

Dr. Foy joined the Nopco company in 1943. Prior to that he was chairman of the science department at Marymount College, having been appointed to that post after doing chemical research for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

BIMS Golf Prizes to 6

Six prizes were awarded by BIMS of Boston at their first golf outing of the 1950 season held June 7 at Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass. Following were the winners:—

C. T. Hoye, Rexall Drug Company; Arthur Perry, pigments division, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; T. B. Howell, United Consumers, Inc., J. W. Monahan, Aetna Casualty & Surety Company; J. P. Kelly, and Harold Ingham, Ingham of Boston.

Carbide Chess Won by DuVall

Allen H. DuVall last week won the championship in the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation chess league for the fourth straight year by winning his seventeenth and semi-final round game. He won from Kingsley Hughes and clinched the title in spite of his having one more game yet to play.

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DuPont Effects Series Of Personnel Changes

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has effected a number of personnel changes in its chemical and polychemicals departments. Dr. Frank C. McGrew, an assistant director of the chemical department's experimental station, Wilmington, has been named chemical director of the polychemicals department. Dr. Robert M. Joyce, jr., a research supervisor in the laboratory at the experimental station, has been appointed to succeed Dr. McGrew as assistant laboratory director, while Dr. Richard V. Lindsay, a research chemist, was assigned to take over Dr. Joyce's position.

The company also made a number of assignments effective July 1. John R. McConnell, assistant manager of the Belle, W. Va., works of the polychemicals, on that date will take over as manager of the new nylon intermediates plant being built at Victoria, Tex. He will be succeeded at the Belle plant by Marion S. Hodgson, mechanical superintendent there. In addition, John Oliver, polychemicals department engineer, will transfer from Wilmington to take Mr. Hodgson's place as mechanical superintendent of the Belle plant.

Dr. McGrew, author of many scientific articles, came to duPont as a research chemist at the experimental station in 1937, becoming a group leader in 1944 and assistant laboratory director in 1949. Dr. Joyce started with duPont at the experimental station in 1938, was made a group leader in July, 1945, and research supervisor three months later. Dr. Lindsey spent a few months as a chemist at the experimental station, interrupted his career with duPont to complete work for his doctorate in organic chemistry, and returned to the station in 1941.

Mr. McConnell joined duPont as a chemical engineer at the experimental station in 1930 and has been assistant manager at Belle since 1948. Mr. Hodgson came into the duPont organization in 1921, serving in various positions at a subsidiary plant in Chile until 1927 when he was assigned to the Belle plant. He has been there ever since except for several years at Morgantown, W. Va., where he was on the staff of the ordnance works which the company built and operated for the government during the recent war. While at Belle he rose from mechanical superintendent to plant manager.

Mr. Oliver began working for duPont in 1938 in the engineering division of the Belle Works, transferring to Morgantown three years later as technical supervisor. In 1943 he was moved to Wilmington and assigned to the engineering department and later to the ammonia department, the predecessor of the polychemicals department. He was made department engineer in 1946.

Army Awards Two Contracts

The Department of Defense last week announced the award of a contract by the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Parke, Davis & Co., for 3,125 bottles of chloramphenicol capsules at a cost of $100,500.

It was also announced that Barium & Chemicals, Inc., received a contract from the Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, totaling $122,250 for 25,000 pounds of barium peroxide, wet process, and 75,000 pounds of strontium nitrate, non-hydroscopic.

Snell Publishes Vitamin D Data

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has published a pamphlet entitled "Determination of Vitamin D in Milk." The bulletin, which gives the vitamin D determination in milk by rat assay, is available upon request to the company, 29 West 15th street, New York 11.

Trade Briefs

Block Drug Company, Jersey City, N. J., has transferred its entire operations to a newly acquired building at 257 Cornelison avenue in that city.

J. B. Williams Company has introduced onto the market a new insect repellent, "Skat," which is said to provide protection against sand flies, stable flies and fleas as well as the more common pests.

India's Government has reduced the rates of additional specific duty on import of aluminum manufactures, such as plates, and sheets, from $25.20 to $9.60 per ton; and on aluminum in crude form, including ingots and bars, from $68.88 per ton to $49.77.

Miss Anne L. Nicholson, librarian at Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Whitemarsh research laboratories, is the recipient of the annual award made by the Special Libraries Association to an individual member for notable professional achievement during the year, it was announced June 15 at the SLA convention being held at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

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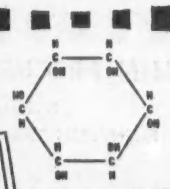

Chemical Division
CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY
17 Battery Place, N.Y.

Solvents Prices Revised Upward for Drum Lots

Price quotations on most alcohol, ketone, ester, and ether solvents have been adjusted upward by virtually all producers on drums with, wider price spreads between tankcars and carlot drum quantities, and between carlot and less than carlot drum lots.

Back of the higher drum prices was the fact that increased cost of drums had, for a long time, made the spread between tankcar and drum carlot prices inadequate to cover the cost of the drum. In addition, there was the ICC regulation, effective July 19, which prohibits the reuse of 17-E drums for red label packaging.

The price pattern generally adopted, effective July 1 on contract, and in some instances effective immediately on spot, was a price differential between tankcars and drums of 12 cents per gallon for materials quoted on a gallon basis, 1¾ cents per pound for materials quoted on a pound basis.

In addition, on most items which had heretofore carried a ½ cent price spread between drum carlots and less cariots, the differential was increased to a full cent. There were a few exceptions, however, in which the differential was increased to only ¾ cent.

FWDA Names Chairmen to Direct Convention Committee Activities

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association has appointed a slate of chairmen for convention committees. Following are the committees, chairmen and the affiliations:—Business program, J. Wayne Luther, the Mennen Company, Newark, N. J.; entertainment, George S. MacMillan, Bristol-Myers Company, New York; E. G. Gerbic, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.; reception, Claude Hanford, Pharmaco, Inc.; registration, Thomas Ginty, Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md.; publicity, E. W. Timmerman, *American Druggist*, and transportation, Robert B. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York.

Dr. Urdang to Fly to Europe For Two Months of Meetings

Dr. George Urdang, professor of pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and director of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, leaves by plane June 27 for Europe for a two-month series of scientific meetings.

Following is Dr. Urdang's itinerary:—German pharmaceutical day meetings, Berlin, July 11-15; German Society for the History of Pharmacy sessions, Rothenburg, July 21-24; French Society for the History of Pharmacy, Paris; World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, and Sixth International Congress for the History of Science, Amsterdam, Netherlands, August 14-20. Dr. Urdang will speak before a congress section on "How Chemicals Entered the Official Pharmacopoeia."

N.Y. Pharmaceutical Show To Be Held Sept. 25-27

Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York will hold its drug show and exhibit September 25 to 27 at the Statler hotel, New York. The council will hold its annual dinner and installation of officers on September 24.

The show itself will run to sixty-six exhibiting booths. On the afternoon of September 25 John W. McPherrin, editor of *American Druggist*, will conduct a forum discussion entitled "Today's Challenge to Retail Drug Stores." The September 26 afternoon session will be chaired by Dr. Robert L. Swain, editor of *Drug Topics*, who will conduct a discussion of recent pharmaceutical and medical advances. Registration fee for participation in the drug show is $2.

Patent Board Head Named

Archie M. Palmer of Hoboken, N. J., was appointed chairman of the government patent board by President Truman last week. Mr. Palmer has been director of the patent policy survey of the National Research Council since 1946. The government patent board is an agency set up earlier this year by Mr. Truman to assist in deciding whether patents sought by government employees belong to them or should be assigned to the government for licensing on a non-exclusive royalty free basis.

Horlicks Appoints Three

Horlicks Corporation, Racine, Wis., announced last week the appointment of W. R. Bowden as vice-president and general manager and a director, B. B. Freitag as sales manager and T. C. Thompson as assistant general manager.

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National Vitamin Foundation Research Grants to Twelve

Twelve new grants for research in the field of nutrition were announced today by Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, president of the National Vitamin Foundation. The foundation makes grants-in-aid of research semi-annually, on January 1 and July 1 of each year. The new grants, which become effective on July 1, 1950, and total $78,150, are as follows:—

Dr. A. E. Axelrod, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh; $4,500 for the study of the relationship between nutritional factors and antibody production.

Dr. T. J. Cunha, University of Florida, College of Agriculture, Gainesville: $2,500 for the study of the need of APF, B_{12}, B_{13} and related factors for growth and of the effect on food utilization, using pigs as the experimental animal.

Dr. R. W. Heinle, Western Reserve University, School of Medicine, Cleveland; $6,000 for study of the hemopoietic role of vitamins of the B group in normal and pathologic conditions in animals and man.

Dr. L. Emmett Holt, jr., New York University, College of Medicine, New York; $5,000 for study of the thiamine requirement of the breast fed infant.

Dr. M. K. Horwitt, Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Ill.; $10,750 for studies of the B complex vitamins in human nutrition, with particular reference to niacin.

Dr. W. A. Krehl, Yale University, New Haven; $1,600 for study of the relation of vitamins and hormones to amino acid metabolism.

Dr. Karl E. Mason, University of Rochester, School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, N. Y.; $4,800 for a two year study of the distribution of tocopherols in human tissues and organs during fetal life and early infancy and the implications to dysfunctions of pregnancy and early childhood.

Dr. Elaine P. Ralli, New York University, College of Medicine, New York City; $3,500 for study of vitamin-hormone relationships, using the rat as the experimental animal.

Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, Guatemala City, Guatemala; $8,000 for study of the effectiveness of vegetable protein supplemented by vitamin B_{12} in the growth and development of undernourished children.

Dr. Thomas P. Singer, Western Reserve University, School of Medicine, Cleveland; $5,000 for study of the mechanism of action of vitamin analogues on isolated enzymes.

Dr. Winslow T. Tompkins, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; $22,500 for a three year study of the significance of nutrition and nutritional deficiencies in human pregnancy.

Dr. Theodore F. Zucker, Columbia University, New York; $4,000 for study of the effects of pantothenic acid on acetylation rates in man, with special reference to a possible role in duodenal ulcer.

Ayerst Appoints Thomas, Black Ass't Sales Mgrs.

Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd., division of American Home Products Corporation, New York, has appointed Harold O. Thomas and John W. Black as assistant sales managers, with headquarters in New York.

Mr. Thomas was district manager with headquarters in Los Angeles. He joined the firm in 1942, serving Ayerst as a representative in the southern California territory until his appointment as district manager five years ago. Mr. Black served as a district manager in the mid-west with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and was formerly a representative in Texas.

Barstow 50 Years with Dow

Dr. Edwin O. Barstow, vice-president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., observed his fiftieth anniversary with the company on June 13. He joined Dow three years after its incorporation and became production manager of its inorganic chemicals division in 1914. He has been active in developing a wide range of chemicals, including the extraction of bromine from seawater.

Mann Chemicals Names Fuchs

Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., New York, has appointed Charles H. Fuchs sales manager of the concern. Mr. Fuchs has had wide experience in the pharmaceutical field as production and plant manager and in sales.

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3,491 ingots, W S Hammett, Genoa
ALLOY—4,030 ingots, American Smelting & Refining, London
SHEETS—17 cs, Rohner, Gehrig, Rotterdam
ANILIN COLORS—49 dms, Geigy Company, Rotterdam
25 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical, Rotterdam
2 cs, Carbic Color & Chemical, Rotterdam
24 dms, Ciba, Rotterdam
ANTHRACENE RESIDUE FLAKES—40 bgs, Southern Dyestuffs, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—355 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Brown Bros & Harriman, Port Sudan
508 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—630 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Lisbon
310 bgs, Irving Trust, Leixoes
ARSENIC POWDERED—40 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
SULPHIDE—5 dms, Leecol Products, London
ASBESTOS FIBER—784 bgs, Commercial National Bank, Lourenco Marques
BEESWAX—40 pkgs, Gillespie & Co, Aden
60 bgs, Will & Baumer, Talcahuano
36 bgs, H H Pike, Havana
20 bls, Dura Chemical, Rotterdam
BENZOIN GUM—10 cs, Olson Sales, Bangkok
BENZOL—1 cs, Tar Residuals, Hamburg
BONE—3,233 bgs, Credit Suisse, Buenos Aires
FLOUR DEGELATINIZED—1,103 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Rotterdam
GRIST—2,342 bgs, Credit Suisse, Buenos Aires
BUCHU LEAVES—3 bls, Parke Davis, Capetown
BUTTONLAC—Colony Import-Export, Calcutta
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS — 15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE—9 cs, Brauner & Co, London
CAPSICUM—224 bgs, Chas T Wilson, Mangalore
CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs, Levy and Levis, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
CARBON BLACK—8 csks, Morganite, Inc, London
2 cs, Morganite, Inc, London
CARDAMOM—4 cs, Frank Tea & Spice, London
20 cs, Virchand Panachand, Tuticorin
16 cs, Karl H Landes, Bombay
CASEIN—354 bgs, Chase National, Bordeaux
368 bgs, Borden Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,150 bgs, Spencer Kellog, Cape Haitien
757 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Port-au-Prince
CELLULOSE PAINT—1 cs, Hoffman Motor Car Co, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—13 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
1 kg, Ciba, Rotterdam
200 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical, Copenhagen
11 cs, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
48 cs, F H Taussig, Rotterdam
CHRYSOIDINE POWDER—2 cs, St John & Co, Le Havre
CITRONELLA OIL—14 dms, George Lueders, Colombo
24 dms, Ungerer, Colombo
COCOA RESIDUE—1,336 bgs, Chemical Bank, Liverpool
COLLODION POWDER—1 cs, Atlas Powder, Glasgow
COPAL GUM—35 bgs, O G Innes, Singapore
28 cs, Commercial National Bank, Singapore
COPPER POWDER — 15 dms, Morganite, Inc, London
CRESYLIC ACID—230 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
1 tin, Elbert & Co, Glasgow
323 dms, Monsanto Chemical, Liverpool
1 bx, Wedemann & Godknecht, London
CRUDE OIL—119,388 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Puerto La Cruz
CUMINSEED—216 bgs, Lattakia
DAMMAR GUM—35 bgs, O G Innes, Singapore
25 cs, Commercial National Bank, Singapore
DIESEL OIL—31,291 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum, Curacao
29,000 bbls, Esso Export, Aruba
DRUGS, CRUDE—3 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
16 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
ESSENTIAL OIL—2 csks, Tombarel, Cannes
1 cs, Tombarel, Cannes
6 cs, Camieli Albert & Laloue, Cannes
1 csk, Camieli Albert & Laloue, Cannes
3 cs, Ungerer, Cannes
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cannes
11 csks, Lo Curto & Funk, Cannes
1 dm, Givaudan, Marseilles
2 dms, Ungerer, Marseilles
ETHOXYLINE RESIN—1 cs, Ciba, Rotterdam
FERRO-COLUMBIUM—5 dms, Mercantile Metal & Ore, London
TUNGSTEN—19 cs, Wah Chang Trading, Gothenburg
FERTILIZER—20 bgs, Silesius & Co, Bremen
FLAVORS—3 dms, Greene Trading, London
FUEL OIL—76,504 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
106,784 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Caripito
100,404 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Amuay
272,000 bbls, Esso Export, Aruba
101,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum, Aruba
92,136 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
FULLER'S EARTH—1 bg, Standard Oil Development, London
1 cs, University of Illinois, London
GELATIN — 400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—7 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Dar Es Salaam
GINGER—143 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bangkok
GLYCERIN—206 csks, Chematar, Gdynia
GUM—50 bgs, R D Heins, Aden
IRISHMOSS—20 ctns, Lionel-Essex International, Oslo
ISINGLASS—10 cs, I Reifenburg, London
KARAYA GUM—115 bgs, Stein Hall, Bombay
200 bgs, J B Grunman, Bombay
614 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
134 bgs, Stein Hall, Bombay
532 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
133 bgs, Stein Hall, Bombay
KYANITE ORE—100 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals, Calcutta
LIVERMEAL—1,000 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Liverpool
200 bgs, S B Penick, Lisbon
1,369 bgs, Interchange Commercial Co, Valencia
100 bgs, Innis, Speiden, Genoa
100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Genoa
200 bgs, Stein Hall, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Rebeis Co, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—4,464 bgs, Golwynne Chemical, Madras
MEDICINAL FLOWERS—4 bls, S B Penick, Trieste
HERBS—15 bls, Peek & Velsor, Genoa
PREPARATIONS—6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
METACRESOL—4 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
MICA—35 cs, Manchard Trading, Calcutta
16 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Calcutta
48 cs, Otto Gerdau, Calcutta
210 cs, Asheville, Schoonmaker, Calcutta
128 cs, Eugene Munsell, Calcutta
48 cs, Eugene Munsell, Rio de Janeiro
MICA—93 cs, Manchard Trading, Madras
75 cs, Siegfried Gussell, Calcutta
25 cs, Sigbert Loeb, Calcutta
50 cs, Colonial Bank & Trust, Buenos Aires
105 cs, Otto Gerdau, London
190 cs, Eugene Munsell, London
50 cs, Sigbert Loeb, London
489 cs, United Mineral & Chemical, Calcutta
495 cs, Asheville, Schoonmaker, Calcutta
360 cs, Amertex Industrial, Calcutta
286 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta
578 cs, Otto Gerdau, Calcutta
600 cs, Jas F Garneau, Calcutta
10 cs, Hal Delphin, Calcutta
130 cs, Alfred D Brown, Calcutta
10 cs, Siegfried Gussel, Calcutta
100 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Madras
408 cs, United Mineral & Chemical, Madras
16 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Madras
377 cs, Hal Delphin, Madras
9 cs, Manchard Trading, Madras
156 cs, Otto Gerdau, Madras
1,155 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
40 cs, United Mineral & Chemical, Calcutta
80 cs, Haben's Export, Calcutta
15 cs, Manchard Trading, Calcutta
154 cs, United Mineral & Chemical, Calcutta
624 cs, Eugene Munsell, Calcutta
11 cs, Hal Delphin, Calcutta
107 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta
16 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
MOLASSES, BEET—8,880 long tons, Commercial Molasses, Flushing
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Amaren Trading, London
MYRRH GUM—10 cs, R D Heins, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—2,500 bgs, Fallek Products, Rotterdam
2,500 bgs, Commercial Steel & Chemical, Rotterdam
2,500 bgs, Calco, Rotterdam
900 bgs, Hibert & Co, Rotterdam
3,077 bgs, Calco, Antwerp
2,777 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, Judson Cheldon, Gdynia
3,177 bgs, Calco, Rotterdam
520 bgs, M J Corbett, Liverpool
2,018 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Hamburg
NYLON SIZE—47 dms, Liverpool
OLIBANUM GUM—150 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Antonio Corrao, Palermo
47 dms, Uddo Taormina, Palermo
23 dms, Asaro Bros, Palermo
26 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
125 dms, Manufacturers Trust, Seville
10 dms, Hellenic Bank, Seville
405 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
50 dms, First National of Boston, Barcelona
36 dms, Credit Suisse, Barcelona
47 dms, Chase National Bank, Barcelona
25 dms, Chase National Bank, Barcelona
110 dms, Credit Suisse, Barcelona
150 dms, Manufacturers Trust, Barcelona
25 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust, Barcelona
80 dms, Manufacturers Trust, Tarragona
125 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
25 dms, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Tarragona
25 dms, Irving Trust, Tarragona
85 dms, J Henry Schroeder, Tarragona
50 dms, Credit Suisse, Tarragona
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust, Seville
75 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
25 dms, American Trust, Seville
25 dms, Central Hanover, Seville
25 dms, Brooklyn Trust, Seville
25 dms, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Seville
140 dms, Manufacturers Trust, Seville
25 cs, Manufacturers Trust, Seville
250 cs, Scaramelli & Co, Leghorn
650 cs, Bartele Filippene, Genoa
185 cs, Locatelli, Inc, Genoa
100 cs, New Jersey Importing, Leghorn
100 cs, A Sclafani, Leghorn
200 cs, Samuel Kirsch, Leghorn
125 cs, Josella, Leghorn
202 cs, Peretti, Inc, Leghorn
250 cs, Import Oil, Leghoron
700 cs, Barelie Import, Leghorn
50 cs, Sansone Food Products, Genoa
10 cs, National City Bank, Leixoes
FOOTS—32 dms, Smith Weihman, Leghorn
250 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Bari
ORANGE OIL—6 dms, Antoine Chiris, Marseilles
ORE—10 dms, Green Trading, Mombasa
OX GALL—5 dms, Liverpool
PALMAROSA OIL—4 pots, Volkart Bros, Bombay
PAPAIN—10 cs, National City Bank, Mombasa
66 cs, Charles L Huisking, Mombasa
PATCHOULI LEAVES—30 bgs, L A Champon, Mombasa
PEATMOSS—2,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Rotterdam
1 bl, Vendome International, Bremen
1,500 bls, Atkins & Durbrou, Bremen
1,300 bls, New Amsterdam Import, Bremen
200 bls, Edward J Lang, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, Africa Traders, Cochin
80 bgs, Mutual Spice, Cochin
160 bgs, Bansidar Gopaldas, Cochin
80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Bombay
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
80 bgs, Mutual Spice, Bombay
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Bombay
240 bgs, M Golodetz, Bombay
80 bgs, Joenssons & Cross, Mangalore
160 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Mangalore
80 bgs, Mincing Trading, Mangalore
80 bgs, Mincing Trading, Bombay
160 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
80 bgs, Gordon Woodroffe, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading, Cochin
PERFUMERY—2 cs, Bertrand Freres, Cannes
1 cs, Antoine Chiris, Cannes
1 ck, Antoine Chiris, Cannes
1 cs, Manufacturers Trust, Cannes
PHARMACEUTICAL—6 cs, Menezes & Co, Rio de Janeiro
200 cs, Fallek Products, Rotterdam
3 cs, E Fougera, Le Havre
10 kgs, American Roland, Genoa
417 cs, Fallek Products, Genoa
POPPYSEED OIL—3 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Antwerp
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—45 dms, European Chemical, Antwerp
METALBISULPHITE—100 dms, F M Browning, Hamburg
POLYTHIONATE—4 cs, Skodvin, Inc, Oslo
POULTRY LITTER—100 bls, Edward J Lang, Bremen
1 bl, Vendome International, Bremen
PSYLLIUM SEED—200 bgs, William E Martin, Bombay
HUSKS—351 bgs, Parke Davis, Bombay
335 bgs, T M Duche, Bombay
130 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
PYRIDIN—11 dms, Biddle Sawyer, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,808 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires
RENNET—22 cs, Stella Cheese Co, Genoa
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—2 kgs, Liverpool
SAGE LEAVES—56 bgs, Beirut
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Haeuser Shellac, Calcutta
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser, Calcutta
200 bgs, Chas H Timm, Calcutta
350 bgs, Mac Lac, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
137 bgs, Schwab Bros, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—32 bls, R J Prentiss, Tuticorin
SHELLAC—300 bgs, Thos J Kane, Bangkok
100 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers & Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import-Export, Calcutta
SHELLAC—1,531 bgs, Wm Zinsser, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac, Calcutta
150 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
50 bgs, Chas H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
25 bgs, Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
SODAMIDE—3 cs, Eimer & Amend, London
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SUGAR OF MILK—2 bgs, European Chemical, Rotterdam
TALC—516 bgs, Chas B Chrystal, Bordeaux
250 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
4,130 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Rothschild & Co, Bangkok
100 kgs, Walter Arnstein, Bangkok
TEA WASTE—4,200 bgs, Maywood Chemical, Calcutta
133 chests, Albert M Goldstein, London
TIN—199 ingots, Felix Kramarsky, Liverpool
TRAGACANTH GUM—143 bgs, Wm M Allison, London
TURMERIC — 140 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Madras
170 bgs, R T French, Madras
80 bgs, Morris J Golomock, Madras
142 bgs, Mincing Trading, Madras
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—150 cs, Standard Ultramarine Co, Liverpool
100 cks, Standard Ultramarine Co, Liverpool
VALERIAN ROOT—54 bgs, Kellys America, Hamburg
VANILLA BEANS—7 cs, L A Champon, Mombasa
34 cs, Geo Uhe, Marseilles
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,080 bgs, Barkey importing, Mombasa
WAX FLAKES—33 bgs, George H Lincks, Bremen
15 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Importers & Exporters, Bremen
WHALE GLANDS—1 cs, Merck Co, Oslo
WHITING—800 bgs, Hammil & Gillespie, Liverpool
WOLFRAM ORE—503 bgs, Overseas Metal & Ore, Bangkok
WOOD-FLOUR—1,940 bgs, Monsanto, Gothenburg
ZINC—24,806 ingots, Chase National Bank, Genoa

Baltimore

ALUMINUM—1,287 ingots, States Metals, Hamburg
BENTONITE—2 bgs, Henry Hanna, Naples
CHICORY ROOT—R B Muller, Gdynia
CHEMICALS—180 dms, Industrial Sales, Antwerp
IRON ORE—7,402 long tons, Bethlehem Steel, Lulea
KYANITE ORE—348 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals, Calcutta
1 lot, Golwynne Chemicals, Mombasa
LEAD—2,455 qtr ingots, Guaranty Trust, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—20 bgs, T M Duche, Genoa
MICA SHEETS—2 cs, Eugene Munsell, Dar Es Salaam
OIL VARNISH—1 cs, Technical Representations, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—360 bls, Care Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
800 bls, New Amsterdam Import, Antwerp
TANNING EXTRACT—288 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Bordeaux

Boston

CHEMICALS—300 dms, Irving M Sobin, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—305 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite, Colombo
PEATMOSS—280 bls, Care Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—30 bgs, Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
10 cs, Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos

Los Angeles

CITRONELLA OIL—14 dms, Los Angeles Soap, Colombo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—80 kgs, W J Byrnes, Genoa
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Lucile Goodwin Slick, Bangkok
200 bgs, Henry W Peabody, Bangkok

Norfolk

CHICORY—400 bgs, James G Gill, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—450 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals, Calcutta
MICA—71 cs, Eugene Munsell, London
82 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Madras
25 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—525 bls, New Amsterdam Import, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
SODA BICARBONATE—978 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY ORE—670 bgs, Charles Tennant, Arica
1,045 bgs, Philipp Bros, Arica
1,030 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
OXIDE—80 csks, Chas Gitlan, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Philadelphia National, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Comm'l National, Lourenco Marques
4,960 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
CHROME ORE—6,000 tons, E J Lavino, Masinloc
696,960 lbs, Lourenco Marques
CRESYLIC ACID—251 dms, Concord Chemical, Rotterdam
CRYOLITE ORE—650 tons, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Ivigtut
FLUORSPAR—554,240 kilos, Seville
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,294 tons, U S Gypsum, Hantsport
KYANITE ORE—106,950 kilos, Philadelphia National, Mombasa
MOLASSES—1,904,181 gal, Publicker Industries, Manati
1,338,453 gals, ICEA, Antilla
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Manufacturers Trust, Seville
PEATMOSS—740 bls, Rotterdam
700 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 366,292 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
120,966 bbls, Texas Co, Pamatacual
376,832 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena Al Ahmadi
205,389 bbls, Gulf Oil, Puerto La Cruz
468,696 bbls, Gulf Oil, Mena Al Ahmadi
108,377 bbls, Socony Vacuum, Covenas
204,064 bbls, Atlantic Refining, Ras Tanura
399,626 bbls, Atlantic Refining, Puerto La Cruz
103,792 bbls, Atlantic Refining, Las Piedras
113,167 bbls, Texas Oil, Pacamatacual
92,082 bbls, Texas Oil, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO POWDER—600 bgs, American Cyanamid, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,200 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
TUNG OIL—1,039 dms, Bank of California, Taku Bar
WATTLE EXTRACT—187 bgs, Genis & Co, Durban
1,128 bgs, Oleos, Durban
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weltzner, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—10,000 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane

San Francisco

CASSIA—84 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Hong Kong
COPAL GUM—134 cs, O G Innes, Manila
FISHMEAL—1,740 bgs, Antofagasta
10,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Heroya
IRON OXIDE—20 bgs, Fagan California, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, G Granucci & Co, Marseilles
50 dms, A J Fritz & Co, Marseilles
PEATMOSS—2,130 bls, East Asiatic Co, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin
304 bgs, Alleppey
PYROTECHNICS—12 cs, Rene D Lyon, Singapore
SESAMESEED—650 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Taku Bar
SOAPSTONE—33 cs, AllBrite Trading, Naples
25 cs, R Vannucci, Leghorn
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Amer Key Products, Bangkok
TUNG OIL—470 dms, Arnhold & Co, Taku Bar
1,058 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Taku Bar
660 dms, Vongher Low China Co, Taku Bar
527 dms, Hyeton Corp, Taku Bar
270 tons, Murray Oil Products, Hong Kong
VEGETABLE WAX—2 cs, American Express Co, Liverpool

Wilmington

FLUORSPAR—1 lot, Charles Kurtz, Rotterdam

Possible Germanium Use In Virus Fight Indicated

Possible use of the rare element germanium in the war against virus diseases was indicated by Professor Eugene G. Rochow of Harvard University in a paper presented in St. Louis, Mo., last week at the twenty-fourth national colloid symposium, sponsored by the American Chemical Society's division of colloid chemistry.

Professor Rochow reported that research on carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and germanium known as organogermanium oxides, revealed that molecules of these compounds, called "germenones," possess the property of accumulating or organizing into crystalline arrangements which are "strikingly similar to the virus crystals formed by such organisms as tobacco mosaic virus."

"The virus structures have the ability to reproduce and grow while the 'germenone' crystals do not," he noted, giving rise to "the possibility of having non-living 'germenone' crystals interfere with the growth of virus crystals, and so inhibit the characteristic functions of the virus," which possibility remains to be investigated.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb.	.34	-	—
ton lots lb.	.35	-	—
less ton lots lb.	.36	-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn. bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.	5.60	-	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	6.00	-	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd. 100 lbs.	5.85	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.25	-	—
powdered, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs.	8.25	-	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	9.00	-	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms. lb.	.23	-	.23½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.21	-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	No prices.		
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	No prices.		
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	No prices.		
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	No prices.		
Luminescent pigment, dlvd lb.	No prices.		
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	No prices.		
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	No prices.		

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb.	.33	-	.34
powd., bbls lb.	.36	-	.37
Undecylenate, dms. lb.	1.90	-	2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.00	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.40	-	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld lb.	2.00	-	2.30
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.1180	-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.1220	-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works lb.	.21½	-	—
normal, dms., works lb.	.43	-	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works lb.	.21¼	-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb.	.30½	-	—
Hydride, cns., works lb.	7.00	-	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works lb.	1.75	-	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works lb.	1.50	-	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.44	-	—
5 tons, works lb.	.44½	-	—
1 ton or less, works lb.	.45	-	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.59	-	—
5 tons, works lb.	.59½	-	—
1 ton or less, works lb.	.60	-	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb.	.29½	-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.03¼	-	.03¾
10 tons, works lb.	.03½	-	.04
5 tons, works lb.	.04	-	—
1 ton or less, works bl.	.04¼	-	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04¾	-	—
5 tons, works lb.	.05¼	-	—
1 ton or less works lb.	.05¾	-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.11	-	—
works lb.	.11	-	—
5 tons, works lb.	.11½	-	—
1 ton or less, works lb.	.12	-	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works, lb.	.37½	-	—
5 tons, works lb.	.38	-	—
1 ton or less, works lb.	.38½	-	.39

Fertilizer Association Expands Program

—*Continued from page 3*

reviewed by Vincent Sauchelli, of the Davison Chemical Corporation, starting with Liebig's theory that the treatment of bones with acid made their phosphorus more available to plants and going through its application to the treatment of phosphatic minerals. World production of phosphorus for plantfood is now 20,000,000 tons. The development of processes and equipment was traced. Particular stress was laid on the importance of the physical properties of phosphatic material, and it was argued that normal superphosphate had advantages over the concentrated, or triple, in several respects, one being its content of the agronomically useful calcium sulphate. Selection of superphosphate has an economic basis it was declared.

Fluorine in phosphate rock makes the phosphorus insoluble, Mr. Sauchelli said, and much of the early trouble with that mineral was owing to failure to recognize the presence of fluorine. He also, at request of the quizmaster, told of the plant food values of the secondary elements, calcium, magnesium, and sulphur, and the minor elements, copper, manganese, and zinc. It is not certain to what extent the latter act catalytically, and more knowledge on the role and action of secondary and minor elements is desirable, Mr. Sauchelli said. Similar comment on boron was made by Mr. Siems.

The history of nitrogen was traced by H. H. Tucker, of the Coke Oven Ammonia

Russell Coleman
NFA President

Research Bureau, starting with the early use of seed meals and going to guano about 1824. Organic nitrogenates constituted 85 percent of consumption as late as 1880; they are now about 5 percent. The mining of mineral nitrate was started in Peru (Chile) in 1813; exports began in 1830. Cokeoven nitrogen came along about 1893, when twelve ovens were in operation—there are now 55,000.

The three successive processes for the production of synthetic nitrogen were related by Mr. Tucker, who said that production there had increased from 403,000 tons in 1940 to 1,324,000 tons last year. Changes in practice and materials have given ammonium sulphate and sodium nitrate smaller shares of nitrogen consumption, but their volume increases. The supply of nitrogen is not adequate to the full needs of agriculture, Mr. Tucker said. In reply to a question he said that the importance of sulphur as a recondary element is large.

Use of wood ashes to supplement manures in fertilization began about 1900 years ago, said S. D. Gray, of the American Potash Institute. The American Indians put ashes with fish in their practice. Commercial production of wood ashes for potassic plantfood, began in this country in 1635, it was an industry for almost 200 years. Other ashes came along, and the value of potassium, along with calcium and magnesium, was recognized by Liebig. German potash mining started in 1850. The first shipment to the United States was in 1861. Economic difficulties interfered around 1910 and the United States government started searching for domestic deposits about that time; discoveries brought development about 1914. Prewar imports were a jeopardy to the domestic industry but new discoveries came about 1925 and promotion was started with the institute in 1935. Just before the late war domestic production was 317,000 tons of K_2O; at the end of the war it was 739,000 tons; now it is 1,250,000 tons, about 40 percent of the world total. Consumption of K_2O as a plant food represented 2 percent of the mixed fertilizers in 1861; it is now more than 7 per cent. The domestic industry is technologically efficient.

In response to a question, Mr. Gray said that calcium is useful in agriculture to correct soil pH, which is best about 6.5. Enough must be used, but too much depresses the action or assimilation of potassium and magnesium.

The story of mixed fertilizers was told by K. D. Jacob, head of the Department of Agriculture division of fertilizer and agricultural lime. There are no data for 1850, but consumption was 350,000 tons in 1880. It started a spurt in 1940 and is now more than 13,000,000 tons. In 1880, 47 percent of the plantfood used was mixed fertilizer; in 1949 it was 70 percent. This came about through the solution of many problems and the development of a really chemical fertilizer industry, with new materials, better processes, and improved values.

Upon questioning, Mr. Jacob opined that calcium was better applied separately than as a component of mixed fertilizer; that the development of liquid fertilizers is important; that the existence of perhaps 900 grades for mixed fertilizers is a nuisance, an unfortunate handicap for the industry and an uneconomic burden.

Other Centenary Slants

Ralph Robey, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, was scheduled to speak on "A Century of Progress in Our Nation's Economy." But, he said that anybody could get the picture in a few seconds' thinking; so he told about where we stand, what is ahead of us, and what problems are involved. With the aid of charts, he showed how the gross national product, private incomes, industrial production, prices, wages, cost of living, and profits are recovering from recent dips; unemployment is but about 5 percent of the labor force; and that the labor unit of production cost is easing down.

Some of the things to puzzle about, as Mr. Robey sees them, are government spending and taxation; the development of a new labor policy which will enable management and employees to sit down as friends and partners, not as enemies; the possibility of a financial crisis because of irresponsibility which makes government collect more than it can afford and spend more than it gets; the cost of providing jobs and production expansion, which is about 20 percent; leadership in international affairs which is deserved, not bought; an economy planned by government advisers. He urged that the public be properly and fully informed on such matters; that everybody think about them and act respecting them.

Governmental aspects of today's economic problems were criticized by Ray King in his official address as chairman of the association's board of directors. He felt that the politicoeconomic progress of the nation had been backward for a large part of this century, getting away from personal self-reliance. He urged businessmen to devote their time and their ability to active participation in political affairs in order that government might "live within its income and without most of yours." His condemnation of the superstate, the miscalled "welfare state" was earnestly severe. He deplored the acceptance of subsidies as an invitation to government control, and he expressed the hope that megalomania would be eliminated, that the love of power would be replaced with the power of love in all human relations.

Agronomic Progress.

The agronomic progress of the century was reviewed by R. M. Salter, chief of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Enginering, who looked both ways from today. Half of the crop progress of the past fifty years, he said, was made since 1940. All crop plants had been improved; many new ones had been discovered. Most of the credit belonged to the introduction of foreign germ plasma, which had brought here nearly 200,000 plants in the fifty years. Improved varieties had been introduced, and soybeans and other new crops had become important. Plant breeding had not only given new crops but saved old. Crop management, weed-control, and combat against insects and fungous pests had contributed heavily. Storage, transportation, quick-freezing, fertilizer progress, and soil classification had helped. But, there is still much to be done.

In the next fifty years, Mr. Salter foresaw great strides in the application of specialized science, along with materials, devices, and technics. He cited the progress already made with hybrids in all sorts of crops, from alfalfa to tobacco, and he looked for marked improvement in the physiological efficiency of plants and their increased nutritional value. Among promising new crops he mentioned oil, rubber, drug, fiber, and insecticide groups, including safflower, sesame, castor, guayule, which he considered very promising,

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canaigre, guar, kenaf. He looked also for much good through the combined application of fertilizer and pesticides.

Soil management, supplemental irrigation, and tapping of the subsoil would be useful in agronomic progress, Mr. Salter believed. Cooperative promotive work appeals to him strongly. The balancing of all contributory factors, he held, was essential to real progress.

Assistance for Agriculture

Because agriculture is basic in the national economy and fundamental in the general welfare, it should and must be kept active and prosperous, said A. J. Ellender, United States Senator from Louisiana, author of the 1937 AAA act. It is nationally hazardous to bleed agriculture, he declared, just as it is economically bad to bleed the soil. Ardent support of the soil conservation program was voiced by Mr. Ellender, who declared that our frontiers are now under our feet and must be defended and developed. So, the farmer must be helped in order that he may help us. Farm price support is but an application of the profit motive, as Mr. Ellender sees it.

Pointing out that the nation's founders were mostly farmers, Mr. Ellender related the part that government had had in promoting agriculture through departments, land colleges, regional research, and other agencies. Behind all this he saw the necessity of supporting with assurances the faith of the farmer, without which, he declared, the benefits of machinery, fertilizers, pesticides, and plant research could not be realized. Because of the impossibility of planning farm production, provision must be made for taking care of its inevitable excesses, and the burden of that should not fall upon the farmer alone. He should be helped by the people as a whole, because it is to their advantage that agriculture be maintained and that would not be possible under profitless conditions.

Support of the farm subsidies was voiced also by P. D. Sanders, editor of *Southern Planter*, although neither speaker called the help by that name, and neither suggested betterment of the distribution of farm products. Said Mr. Sanders:—"The farmer is the great creator of wealth, the producer of the essentials of life—food, fiber, and wood. He is the custodian of the nation's soils—the basic resources of this great land of ours. If the farmer is to maintain the fertility of his soil, he must be able financially to buy plantfood, plough under cover crops, and lime his land. We must, in the interest of soil-saving, maintain an economic atmosphere in this country, that will enable the farmer to net a profit from his operations. Because, when the soil is gone, men must go—and the process doesn't take long."

In the comment of Ray King, chairman of the NFA directors, the credit that the farmer needs should be left to the fertilizer industry, the farm-equipment industry, local business, and local banks to supply: its providing is not a function of government.

Fertilizer Economics

In his official chairmanship address, Mr. King threw a deal of real light on the economics of fertilizer supplying, something which has been given some peculiar slants by self-styled "friends of the farmer." In part, he said:—

"In all thinking on this subject it should be borne in mind that practical considerations set a limit on the total amount of plantfood that can be put into a ton of fertilizer.

"It is well known to all of you, of course, that for physical or chemical reasons the plantfood elements cannot be used in their pure form in making fertilizer. And even if we should manufacture, for instance, a mixed fertilizer by taking approximately a third of a ton of the highest grade of common solid material furnishing nitrogen, namely, ammonium nitrate (33⅓ percent), a third of a ton of concentrated superphosphate (45 percent P_2O_5), and a third of a ton of muriate of potash (62 percent K_2O) and mix them together in the presence of a few pounds of anhydrous ammonia for curing purposes we would be far from having a 100-percent plantfood fertilizer. Such a mixture would contain about 12 percent nitrogen, 15 percent available phosphoric acid, and 20 percent potash, a total of only 47 percent of plantfood. Even though some anhydrous ammonia was used in such a mixture to assure its mechanical condition, it would by no means be sure to remain drillable. It would easily become hard and lumpy on exposure to the air, and the possibility of unsatisfactory storage is great.

"A ton of fertilizer of given specifications would cost the farmer about 4 percent more today than it did twenty-five years ago. But the greater plantfood content of today's fertilizer means savings in freight and handling costs that more than wipe out this insignificant increase. The price that a farmer pays for a unit of plantfood is therefore lower today than it was in 1925.

"The suggestion has been made, by a critically minded government agency, that,

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as a means of reducing mixed fertilizer costs, unnecessary weight be eliminated by the use of materials of high plantfood content and that the resulting mixtures be sold on a plantfood basis.

"We must not lose sight of two considerations, which as a matter of fact are mentioned by the agency:—(1) It is not practicable to completely eliminate inert materials; and (2) varying costs of different materials which may be used alternatively must be considered along with transportation costs, so that merely increasing the plantfood content of mixtures will not invariably lower the cost per unit of plantfood. For instance: depending on what materials are used, there is easily a range of $15 in the cost of manufacturing a ton of 8-8-8 fertilizer. Further, we must not permit an overriding enthusiasm for high-analysis fertilizers to bring about an economic loss that would result from inability to use certain by-product lower analysis materials. Efforts in the past to sell fertilizer on the suggested plantfood basis have met with very determined buyer resistance.

"If mixed fertilizers were manufactured on the suggested basis it would be impossible, because of the varying analyses of fertilizer materials used in making the mixtures, for a mixer to know, except for his current batching, what the grade of his mixture would be, and of course it would be impossible for him to maintain a constant plantfood ratio or content for his product."

Similar factual refutation of detractions of the industry is being circulated in the association's new brochure, "Your Future Is In the Bag."

Fertilizer Progress

The scientific, technologic, and commercial progress of the fertilizer industry over its first one hundred years was touched upon in many instances in the course of the proceedings. So was the fact that, over that period, the farm population of the nation had decreased from 70 percent to 20 percent, but was able to turn out about five times as much in crops. Russell Coleman, president of the association, elaborated on that theme, making a special note of the fact of its contradiction of the dire predictions of Karl Marx. He well painted the part of mechanical and technical developments in the progress of agriculture. He also told of the contributions of the fertilizer industry, saying:—

"Born out of necessity, the fertilizer industry developed as a result of soil depletion and the need of a substitute for labor leaving the farm. In its infancy, fertilizer production was hardly considered an industry in its own right. In its early life it was dependent upon by-products from other industries for its existence. However, these were not enough. The soil, which was being cleared and mined at a rapid rate, required replacement of its plantfood. With people finding better opportunities in cities and moving away from the farms for better jobs, farmers found it necessary to substitute fertilizer and farm machinery for labor. By 1900 the feed industry had begun to compete with fertilizers for the by-products of other industries; thus it became necessary to find other sources of plantfood.

"The discovery of phosphate rock in 1862 gave the industry new life. It grew stronger when a process was developed to synthesize nitrogen from the air, and then reached the age of independence when potash deposits were discovered and developed in California and New Mexico. As a result of these discoveries, our industry has developed into one of the largest chemical industries in America. America's use of these God-given talents has already returned numerous benefits. Larger yields with less labor and more profit to the farmer; better quality food at lower prices to the consumer; an abundance of food and clothing for our national security —these are some of the benefits to which our industry has contributed. Isn't one hundred years long enough to convince the American people that the fertilizer industry is essential to their welfare?

"The early accomplishments of our industry were made by the individual companies themselves. As its importance increased the industry recognized the need for a central educational association and the formation of NFA resulted. Although our Association and its predecessors have been in continuous existence for only about a half century, its contributions have been numerous and varied.

"1. It has served as an adviser to industry, agriculture and government both in peace and in war.

"2. It has supported and encouraged agricultural and industrial research.

"3. It has conducted its own educational program and has worked effectively with federal and state educational organizations.

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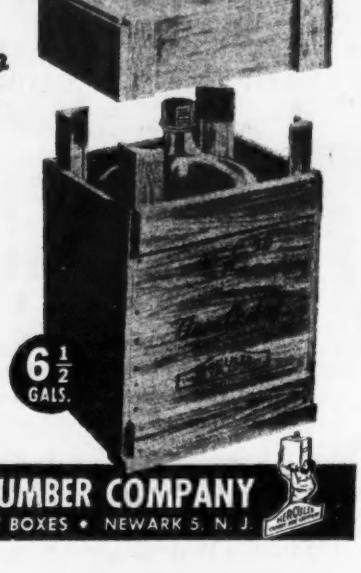

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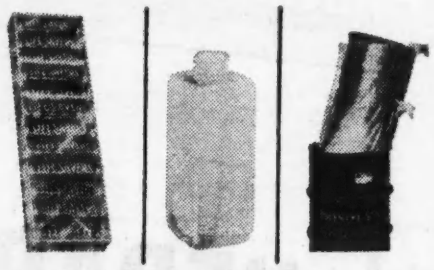

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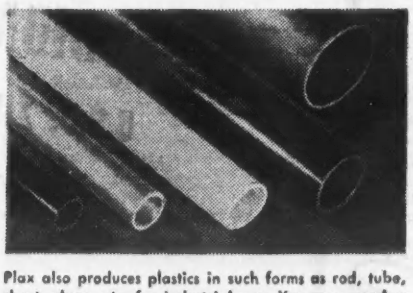

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duction processes to provide the best possible fertilizer at the lowest possible cost to the consumer represent a constant challenge to our industry. That this challenge has been met in the past is evident. How well our industry meets it in the future will determine whether it is allowed to make its own decisions or whether government controls its activities. Yes, it seems clear that one hundred years are long enough to show us that our industry can meet its obligations and I am confident that in the next one hundred years history will record another bright centennial for the fertilizer industry."

Grassland Fertilization

Much of the session of the association's plantfood research committee was devoted to a discussion of the role of the fertilizer industry in the rapidly developing practice of grasslands farming, aptly defined as the marketing of grasses and legumes through livestock. About 12 percent of the consumption of fertilizers is now in that area. As the growth of the practice is estimated to be due for a five-fold increase in the next ten years, its interest for the fertilizer industry is obvious, especially in its possibilities in leveling the fertilizer season.

The discussion was headed by James A. Naftel, of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, who, pointing to the possibilities of conserving the soil by using it for pasture, asked attention to the problems of getting information and acting upon it to educate farmers, to develop more livestock experience among them and an appreciation of the comparative nutritive values of forage, to get adequate seed supplies; and to develop a practical plan of financing and promoting the idea.

A number of color pictures were shown by M. H. McVickar, NFA agronomist, to illustrate the properties of two clovers and eight grasses and the effect of proper fertilization on their growing. The opportunity for fertilizer sales was stressed by the statement that grassland farming uses 60 percent of farm acreage but only 12 percent of the fertilizer consumed. The requirements and potentialities of fertilizers in such farming were related by J. F. Reed, of the American Potash Institute, who said that if only one-half of the 200,000,000 acres of pasturage in the humid areas got proper plantfood treatment, it would call for 5,000,000 tons. He told of contemplated increases in pasture acreage, ranging from 15 percent in the Northeast to 50 percent in the South, and estimated a place for about 4,500,000 tons of plantfood in that move.

Of thirty-four states surveyed, twenty-six have pasturage promotion programs, said B. S. Chronister, of the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. There is a broad trend, he said to finish livestock fattening in the starting areas, instead of in the cornbelt. Mr. Chronister told of the local, state, and section green pastures contests which have been developed over the past few years. He urged the promotion of the growingly popular mass participation in those projects by the fertilizer industry through its dealers in cooperation with county agents. His data on the use of fertilizer and the yield of crops resulting from the contests testified to their business value for both the fertilizer industry and the farmer.

Aside from the pasture programs, the research committee got a report on the winter grazing tour in Mississippi by James A. Naftel, who made the point that local businessmen and civic organizations can cooperate profitably to convert one-crop agricultural communities into profitable grasslands. Plans are being laid for another tour next winter in the Southeast or Texas. There will be a tour of New England in July, if plans are carried through, said S. D. Gray, of the American Potash Institute. The schedule calls for a start from Providence July 10 and the covering of six states, finishing at Portland, Me., July 14. Plans were started and a committee set up for a visit to the Bromfield Malabar farm in Ohio following the 1951 NFA convention. The idea was advanced by H. B. Siems, of Swift & Co., chairman of the committee.

A booklet is being prepared, reported M. V. Bailey, of the American Cyanamid Company, on the terminology of materials and practices in the field of weed control. In reply to a question he said that potassium cyanate was working well as a killer of crabgrass. The association's newest motion picture, "Larger Acres," is nearing completion, said Robert Engle of the agronomic staff. It will foster good agricultural practice.

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—*Journal of the American Medical Association*

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5. What Are Living Units?
6. Catalysis: The Guide of Life
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the entertainment side of the convention was the golf tournament for members. There was also one for veterans and another for guests, and still another for ladies. The ladies also had putting contests, tennis, bridge, and canasta. There was tennis for the men and horseshoe pitching. A voluminous assortment of prizes for those events and for session attendance was provided by the contributions of forty-six companies in the supply and other fields.

The animal banquet was, as usual, good. It was followed by a vaudeville program featuring the champion barbershop quartet.

Individual cocktail parties were numerous and expansive, formal events in that category were staged by American Potash & Chemical Corporation, H. J. Baker & Bro., International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, and Spencer Chemical Company.

Much interest was attracted to the convention exhibits, comprising:—

American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division—an assortment of products and a display of pictures of plants and other subjects.

Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation—a large model of a plant area and related pictures.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Polychemicals Department—various pictures and diagrams in its multipartite line.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation—models of plants and samples of products.

Lion Oil Company—pictures of products and a projector exhibit.

Spencer Chemical Company—large model of plant area.

Synthetic Nitrogen Products Company—pictures of applications of products and sheafs of resulting grains.

Tennessee Corporation—an assortment of relevant products.

Textile bag manufacturers (Bannon, Bemis, Chase, Fulton, Morgan, Semmes, Werthan, and Wertheimer companies)—all kinds of heavy-duty and double-duty textile bags.

Union Bag & Paper Corporation—samples and descriptions of various types of bags.

Registration at the convention was more than 600 and there were many in attendance who did not register, although there was no registration fee.

Packaging Institute to Accept Employees of Membership

Packaging Institute has created a new form of membership. Known as associate membership, the new status has been created to permit individuals in member corporations to take part in institute activities at dues of $15 per year, payable either by the individual or his employer. Eligibility for the new type of membership is restricted to employees of member corporations.

Solon Reelected HIF Director

Faus J. Solon, vice-president of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has been reelected to the board of directors of the Health Information Foundation. Mr. Solon was a member of the first board of directors of the foundation, which was organized in May, 1949.

N.Y. to Hear Lee Address

New York Board of Trade will hold a luncheon meeting June 27 at 12:30 p. m. at the Astor hotel, New York. Guest speaker will be Governor J. Bracken Lee, whose topic will be "America—Which Way?"

Standards Bureau Offers Nickel, Alloys Circular

A new circular, entitled "Nickel and Its Alloys," just published by the National Bureau of Standards and available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, is a systematic and readily accessible summary of information about nickel. This circular combines information obtained by the bureau in its own investigations with that available in published records of work done elsewhere. Particular attention is given to the physical and mechanical properties of nickel and its ferrous and nonferrous applications.

National Bureau of Standards circular 485, "Nickel and Its Alloys," is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 50 cents a copy.

Arthur D. Little Issue Data

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has prepared a selected bibliography of books and articles on "Management of Industrial Research." Copies of the publication are available upon request to the company.

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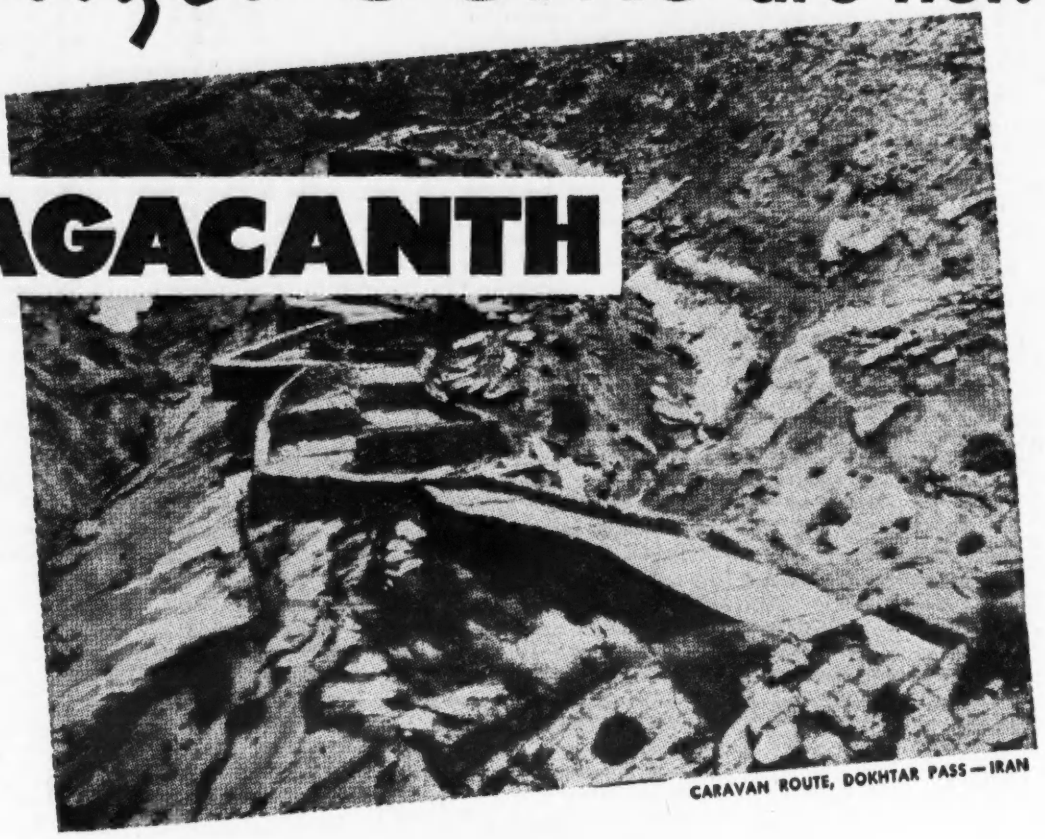

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Featured in the botanical market were the continued debacle in black pepper prices, the live and yeasty rise in Jamaica ginger root prices, the still upward straining of clove prices in response to heavy buying by Indonesia, and a downward revision in spot quotations on a number of imported medicinal botanicals. With respect to the domestic primary market on drug items, collectors posted 1950 buying prices below 1949 levels in the instances of butternut bark; liverwort, mullein, and peppermint leaves; and green hellebore, sarsaparilla, spikenard, and stillingia roots. The market index at 187.1 was off 0.9 point.

The top of the black pepper market in recent weeks was fully 43c. above prices that prevailed much of the time last week. The reason advanced for the apparent cave-in of prices was the appearance of substantial quantities of Indonesian pepper to be shipped mostly in July-August, which would mean September-October arrival here. The nervous hysteria that led to dumping of high priced pepper at such sharply lower prices stemmed from the uncertainty surrounding the ability of Indonesia to ship. How much pepper will she ship this year; if large quantities, then the wreck of sensational price levels would not surprise anyone. The danger dwelt in the underestimating or overestimating of the Indonesian factor.

Flavoring botanicals were mainly weak under exceptionally small consuming demand. Clove was an exception, of course. The slump in savory prices approached the sensational. Cassias were weak from oversupply. The rise in Jamaica ginger root prices carried African, Cochin, and Nigerian along, though to a lesser degree. Among medicinal botanics of foreign origin to sell at lower spot prices were aconite, ipecac, and orris roots; belladonna leaves and lycopodium.

Balsams

Peru—The spot market became more competitive and by the end of last week it was down to the basis of 87c. to $1.10 per pound, so ranging according to seller and quantity. Most recent data respecting imports gave those in February as 7,344 pounds, comparing with 3,046 pounds in January.

Tolu—A fairly quiet and usually routine spot market accompanied well maintained prices at $3.25 to $3.50 per pound. February witnessed no arrivals from the origin but in January they had been 1,951 pounds.

Barks

Butternut—Bark of root seems to be worth less this year to primary market collectors. Some of the latter offer 1c. to 2c. less today than they did a year ago.

Cascara—The value of local stocks has gained some from the fact that collections are not costing less money this year and, in fact, some peelers are paying slightly more money to encourage collection. The spot market appeared to be 30c. to 32c. per pound.

Cinchona—Importations last February totaled 80,206 pounds as compared with 31,185 pounds arrived in January. The February arrivals came from Guatemala, Costa Rica, and the Belgian Congo.

Sassafras—Primary market collectors have already upped their buying prices by about 2c. per pound as they seek a good collection of high quality select grade of bark.

Soap—Prices were generally firm, almost remarkably so when the volume of current demand was considered. February importation of 168,999 pounds compared with the 500 pounds of record for January.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 9

New York

Arnica flowers, 7 bales: insect pupae.
Belladonna leaves, 306 bales: not USP.
Cassia rolls, 80 bales: insect filth.
Chillies, 465 bags: live and dead insects; filthy.
Marjoram leaves, 21 bales: filthy.
Mustard seed, 560 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 16 bags: live insects; wormy and moldy.
Pepper, black, 45 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Pimento, 259 bags: live and dead insects.
Sage leaves, 42 bales: not official variety.
Yerba matte, 9 crates: no English label.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Cascara bark, 3c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Syrian, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, 2c. per lb.
Rhattoon, 2c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, 2c. per lb.
Psyllium husks, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1½c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aconite root, 7c. per lb.
Belladonna leaves, 5c. per lb.
Ipecac root, whole, 10c. per lb.
powdered, 10c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 10c. per lb.
Orris root, Florentine, 2c. per lb.
Verona, 3c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, China rolls, select, ¼c. per lb.
broken, ¼c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
thin, 1½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Syrian, ¾c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 13c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Sicilian, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 12c. per lb.
red, Haitian, 2c. per lb.
Hontakas, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 10c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Savory, French, 3c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, afloat, 1c. per lb.
Haitian, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
187.1	188.0	191.0	193.6	180.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Beans

Vanilla—For the most part, the market continued relatively firm in the absence of conditions apt to produce a lowered cost on further quantities to be imported. Demand has not been too brisk of late nor was it very active during the past week. However, dealers were able to maintain exceptionally steady prices and believe that consumer requirements will soon return a stimulating volume of orders to the spot market.

Berries

Hawthorn—Only jobbing demand was current on the spot last week and not much of that was reported. Prices were about steady but conditions were more favorable to buyers than sellers.

Juniper—The Department of Commerce reported the arrival of 10,800 pounds of "sloe or juniper berries." This compared with the 10,943 pounds also arrived in January of this year.

Flowers

Elder—There was some reason to expect a gain in the collection of domestic flowers. At least, at a time when many buying prices have been reduced from the 1949 levels, those posted on elder flowers are identical with those in June, 1949.

Lavender—Current requirements were within jobbing limits but prices continued to be inert despite the admitted fact that some sellers were disposed to take a more competitive view on the spot situation. Importations last February totaled 3,388 pounds as compared with the 2,139 pounds arrived in January.

Gums

Arabic—The market was steady in price but subject to a mainly jobbing and usually irregular consuming request. February importations totaled 557,997 pounds in comparison with 870,297 pounds that reached here in the previous month.

Benzoin—The spot seemed fairly well supplied with prompt delivery gum and prices were steadily maintained. February importations totaled 36,654 pounds as against 28,518 pounds landed in January, said the Department of Commerce.

Karaya—February arrivals showed a sharp drop from those in January. The total was 499,434 pounds in February and 937,435 pounds in January. Prices from the source proved very firm.

Myrrh—The February arrival of 2,646 pounds was a sharp recession from the 11,200 pounds of record in January. Replen-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

"Alkaloids Hopkins"

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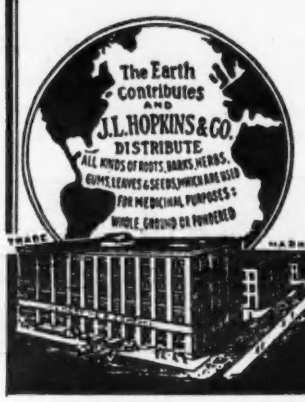
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ishment of stocks was going forward rather slowly.

Olibanum—February was a month during which no replacements reached here from the origin. In January, 2,858 pounds had reached here.

Tragacanth—An almost 100 percent decrease in importations in February as compared with January figures has been noted. In February, 6,834 pounds were reported. In January, 308,352 pounds.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The market appeared moderately overstocked for the time being. Possibly the fact that a new crop will be under collection in Europe within a moderate period of time accounted for the unrest among those with substantial quantities of unsold leaves in spot stock. It may be recalled that in February, 64,795 pounds of leaves and root combined were landed, an amount only 12 percent less than the imports from all sources in all of 1949. The spot market was down to 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Liverwort—Primary market collectors have lowered buying prices this year and the effect on collection has yet to develop.

Marjoram—From a nominal price of 50c. per pound, Chilean material was quoted firm at 37c. to 38c. per pound when stocks came to hand. Bohemian material tended toward further drop.

Oregano—Sicilian was reduced to 15½c. to 16c. per pound and Mexican was also lower at 15c. to 15½c. under competition.

Sage—Limited quantities of Dalmatian material could be had for less; the market was $1.10 to $1.15 per pound, but absence of normal reserves made the quotations almost nominal. Spanish leaves were lower at 10c. to 10½c.

Savory—The price structure on French herb caved in and dropped to 10c. to 10½c. per pound by late last week. Spanish herb was quoted also at the 10c. limit.

Stramonium—February importations totaled 7,216 pounds, which compared with 13,861 pounds imported in January.

Miscellaneous

Kola Nuts—February imports totaling 79,876 pounds compared with 41,307 pounds arrived in January.

Lycopodium—The local market was more competitive and as low as $1.20 per pound was quoted in some quarters. As to seller and quality, the range was to $1.50.

Roots

Aconite — Local competition pressed more actively and led to spot prices being set as low as 48c. to 50c. per pound, so quoted according to seller and quantity.

Gentian—Most recent import figures gave February arrivals as 43,630 pounds as compared with 43,292 pounds in January.

Hydrangea — Buying prices in the domestic primary market in some instances were slightly above the levels prevailing a year ago. The rise rarely exceeds 2c. per pound, however.

Ipecac—Prices were more favorable for buyers' activity when some spot quarters entertained orders for whole at $4.20 and for powder, at $4.40 per pound. As to seller, variety of root, quantity needed, and quality offered, the range was to $5 on whole and $5.50 on powder.

Orris—Recent replacement costs have been more favorable and lower spot quotations have resulted. Florentine, whole, 18c. to 20c. per pound; powdered, 23c. to 24.; Verona, whole, 13c. to 14c.; powder, 18c. to 19c.

Sarsaparilla — Domestic root brought less to diggers in the primary market than it did a year ago. About 5c. less was being offered workers. Imports of foreign root in February totaled 13,507 pounds. None came in during January.

Spikenard—Prices posted for workers in the domestic primary market stood about 5c. below levels ruling a year ago.

Stillingia—This was another domestic root for which collectors were offering workers lower prices this year. The present buying price is about 4c. under that prevalent in 1949 at this time.

Turmeric—Alleppey root on spot was slightly lower at 29c. to 30c. per pound. Also, Haitian root formerly afloat at 10c. became spot and at the lower price of 9¾c. to 10c.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican shaded to 14½c. to 15c. per pound accompanied Turkish in its decline to 13¾c. to 14c. for spot delivery.

Caraway—The spot price of Dutch seed was up a small fraction to the basis of 13¾c. to 14c. per pound.

Celery—French was declared not avail-

able on spot under 30c. to 30½c. per pound. And Indian seed rose to 24c. to 24½c.

Coriander—Argentine seed was shaded to 7c. to 7½c. per pound but Moroccan material was advanced a similar fraction to 10½c. to 10¾c.

Cumin—Some spot Syrian seed became available at a decline to the basis of 15¾c. to 16c. Iranian and Moroccan did not change.

Fenugreek—The produce of Syria was up a small fraction to 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound. Other kinds did not change. February imports totaled 166,005 pounds as compared with those in January at 122,589 pounds.

Psyllium — Husks have moved up in India and spot prices followed suit. Local quotations became a deal firmer at 45c. to 47c. per pound. Total imports of seed in February were 253,126 pounds; in January, the arrival was 176,708 pounds.

Spices

Cassia—Stocks appeared to be large. Prices were easy. Some were lower, among them: China rolls, select, 11c. to 11½c. per pound; broken select, 9¼c. to 9¾c.; Saigon, all thin, 39½c. to 40c.; broken, 24 to 25c.

Clove—Cables from Zanzibar reported large purchases by Indonesia at rising prices. Over 30c. per pound appeared in some cables. Spot Zanzibars were 23½c. to 24c. per pound. Madagascars, at least 23c. to 23½c.

Ginger—Jamaican prices were on the rampage. Sharp rises in values at the source carried spot quotations up to:— No. 1, 56c. to 57c. per pound; No. 2, 54c. to 55c.; No. 3, 52c. to 52½c.; Rhatton, 50c. to 50½c. Nigerian split root went to 32c. to 33c. Spot African was around 37½c. to 38c. and futures were 38c. to 39c.

Nutmegs—Cables from all origins were strong. Shipment often cost more than spot delivery. The schedule in this market became as follows:—East India, broken, limed, 44c. to 44½c. per pound; whole, shrivels, 45½c. to 46c.; 110's, 47c. to 48c. (shipment, 46c. to 46½c.); West Indian, spot, 34c. to 34½c.; shipment, 37c. to 38c.

Pepper—Most of the time during the past week, prices continued to decline. On spot, they reached as low as $1 by midweek while for shipment, $1.10 was asked without getting buyers. Indonesia was said to have made $1.10 its export floor price, and India was said again to be fooling around with a change in the export tax, come July.

Some local operators who a bare three weeks ago paid $1.38 to $1.40 per pound for shipment pepper were said last week to be executing stop loss orders through local brokers in the neighborhood of $1. The fact was that operators in pepper seemed badly scarced by the appearance of substantial quantities in Indonesia at falling prices and uncertainty regarding how much pepper the republic would be able to offer contributed to the hysteria. Most of this Indonesian pepper was for July-August shipment, though some was also for June-July despatch. July-August shipment would mean September-October arrival here. Red peppers continued weak. Haitians were down to 55c. to 56c. and Hontakas became 57c. to 58c. White pepper was $2.30 to $2.35.

Prices on black pepper late on Friday were:—Spot, $1.03 to $1.04; shipment, June-July, $1 to $1.05. White pepper, spot, $2.05.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, June 15.—A further downward trend in prices was noted in the market here on almost all items with the exception of sweet basil, which held firm, and French Marjoram, up 3c. from the previous week. Attention was focused on the black pepper market which has broken sharply, down 27c. to 29c. per pound from the last report. Prices per pound, spot delivery, f.o.b. Los Angeles were:—

Anise, Chinese, 15c.; cassia, China, Honan, rolls, broken, 14c.; Yunnan, rolls, unscraped, 14.5c; Saigon, broken, 25c. Celery seed, French, 28c. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 18c.; No. 0000, 33c.; No. 0, 27c. Cloves, Zanzibar, 23c. Marjoram, French, 48c.; Bohemian, 42c.; Chilian, 40c. Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, 9.875c. Nutmeg, East India, 45c.; West India, 32c. Pepper, black, 98c.-$1; white, $2.40. Poppy seed, Dutch, 17c. Sage, Dalmatian, old crop, $1.05; new crop, 80c.; wild, bls., 26c. Savory, French, 15c. Sesame seed, Chinese, white, 18c. Sweet basil, $1.10. Thyme, French, 15.5c.

Monsanto Rewetting Agent

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has developed "Sterox CD," said to be useful as rewetting agent in the manufacture of paper towels and tissues. The product has been tested and proven on plant scale operations, according to the company. Industrial toweling has to be strengthened with certain materials which reduce absorbency and rewetting agents restore this.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in Mar.

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a slight increase in March as compared with January and February. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950
Chemical and allied products	$60.13	$59.78	$60.05
Drugs and medicine	58.69	58.22	57.37
Fertilizers	44.72	44.43	44.80
Fibers, synthetic	55.69	55.80	56.45
Industrial inorganic chemicals	65.24	64.64	64.64
Industrial organic chemicals	62.60	62.56	53.63
Paints, pigments and fillers	62.59	61.91	61.21
Petroleum refining	75.04	74.99	77.41
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	62.00	61.84	63.84
Rubber, synthetic	68.93	68.22	68.48
Soap and glycerin	69.34	68.35	68.14
Vegetable, animal oils and fats	50.03	50.09	49.89

Fritzsche Issues Flavor Catalog

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, has published a 1950 catalog and price list covering the firm's complete line of flavors. The publication includes quotational data on flavers for, among other things, soft drinks, hard candy, dental and oral preparation and liquors.

U.S. Steel Appoints Kingham, Isham Assistant Comptrollers

Samuel B. Kingham and Howard E. Isham will become assistant comptrollers of the United States Steel Corporation of Delaware on July 1. Mr. Kingham joined U. S. Steel in 1940 as a plant accountant for National Tube Company, becoming general works auditor, assistant comptroller and in 1942 comptroller, a position he has held until his assignment to the parent company post. Mr. Isham joined Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation in 1938, becoming assistant treasurer of United States Steel Corporation of Delaware in 1941 and assistant vice-president three years later.

Stuart Brothers to Distribute Chiris Products in Canada

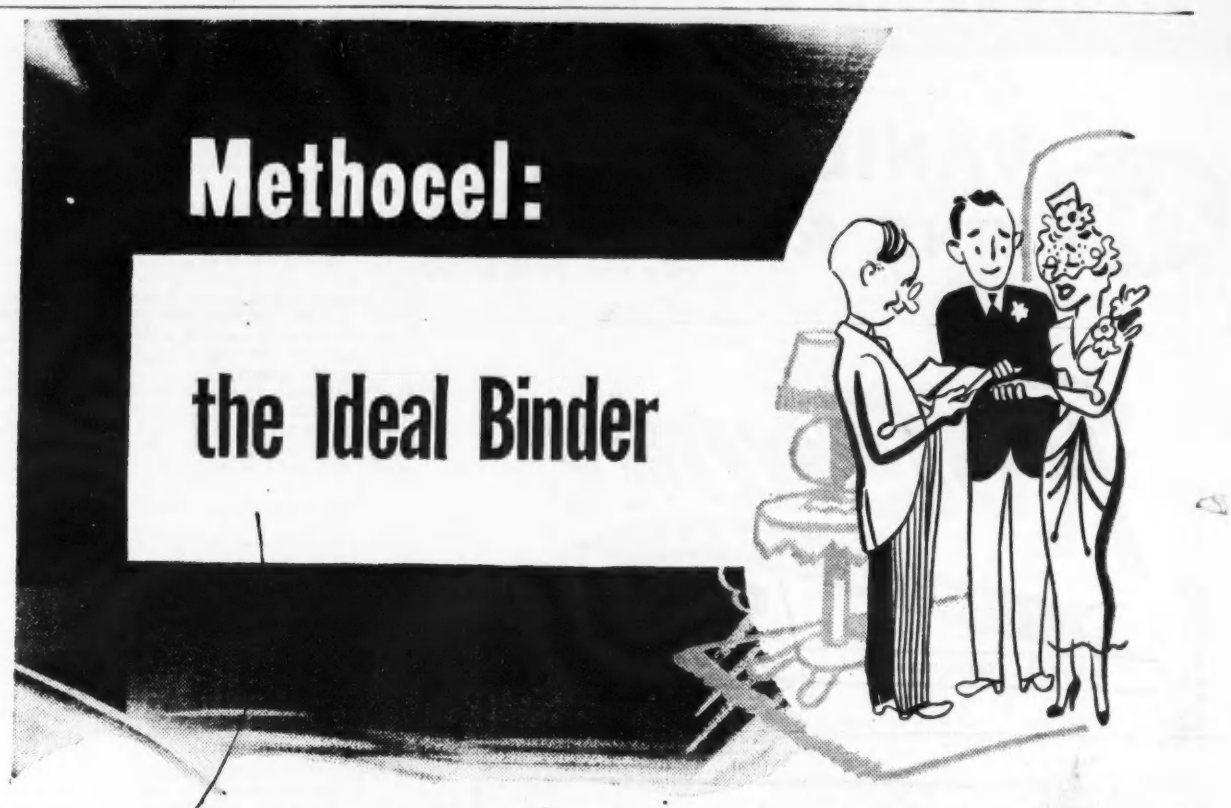
Stuart Brothers Company, Montreal, will distribute in Canada the essential oils and aromatic products of Antoine Chiris Company, New York, under an arrangement that becomes effective July 1.

RFC Transfer to Commerce Dept. Urged by Sec. Sawyer

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer last week urged the senate expenditures committee to give its approval to reorganization plan No. 24 for the transfer of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Department of Commerce so that a "top-level check" can be maintained over the lending policies of the agency.

The committee has a resolution under consideration expressing congressional disapproval of the transfer. It was introduced by Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, who heads a subcommittee of the senate now making a critical investigation of RFC's lending activities.

Opposition to the transfer and support of the veto resolution was expressed to the committee by Robert L. L. McCormick, research director of the citizens' committee for the Hooper report, who said that the transfer to commerce was not in accord with recommendations of the Hoover commission, which had proposed that the agency be placed under the treasury. He said that the reorganization should be deferred at least until congress decides the future role and policies of RFC.



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Obituaries

Winthrop W. Benner

Winthrop W. Benner, president of the National Synthetic Rubber Corporation from 1942 until his retirement in 1948 and former executive of the Lee Rubber Tire Corporation, Conshohocken, Pa., died June 10 at his home in Arcola, Pa. He was sixty-nine years old.

Mr. Benner had been production manager for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, from 1915 to 1926. In 1927 he went to the Lee corporation and was executive vice-president from 1941 to 1946, also heading the National Synthetic Rubber Corporation during four of those years.

George H. Gift

George H. Gift, manager of the merchandise promotion department of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., died June 6 at his home in Grosse Point, Mich. He was sixty-three years old.

A graduate of the College of Pharmacy of Purdue University, Mr. Gift joined the Parke-Davis organization in 1911 as a salesman in the Wisconsin territory, transferring later to Detroit as manager of the finishing department. In 1925, he returned to sales work, serving in Pennsylvania, Minneapolis, Seattle, southern California and Australia. He became manager of the merchandise promotion department in 1928.

George W. Pressell

George W. Pressell, vice-president of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, died June 5 in Ocean City, N. J. He was sixty-two years of age.

Mr. Pressell joined the Houghton company in 1903 as a messenger boy, rising successively to become chief chemist, secretary, second vice-president, general sales manager and director of sales. In 1919 he was elected a member of the board of directors, which post he held at his death. He was also president of E. F. Houghton & Co. of Canada.

During World War I Mr. Pressell took a major part in the development of heat treatment processes of steel for munitions. He developed the first treated quenching oil, and held a patent on a sulphurized cutting base, the first concentrate perfected for dilution in the consumer's plant.

Dr. Walter C. Preston

Dr. Walter C. Preston, chemical research expert with the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, died June 12 in that city. He was fifty-four years of age.

He joined Procter & Gamble in 1923 and took a major part in the development of silica gel, a drying agent, as well as in research on detergents. For the past few years Dr. Preston had been a member of the company's patent department.

Louis Rosenstein

Louis Rosenstein, chairman of the board of the Perkins Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn., died at his home in New York on June 14. He was eighty years old. Before his retirement a few years ago, Mr. Rosenstein was president of Aspegren & Co., New York, and Portsmouth Oil Company, Portsmouth, Va., both cottonseed oil firms.

David E. Gray, chief consulting engineer for the Corning Glass Works, died in Clifton Springs, N. Y., on June 14. He was seventy-two years old.

Julius Muehlstein, treasurer and a director of H. Muehlstein & Co., importer of rubber and plastics, New York, died in that city on June 15. He was fifty-nine years old.

George J. Anthony, office manager of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company at Port Socony, S. I., N. Y., for the past fifteen years, died June 13 at Prince's Bay, S. I. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Jack M. Bristow, geologist, died June 10 in Big Spring, Tex., hospital following an oil-well blowout in a nearby field. He was twenty-six years of age.

William J. Gehlen, accountant for Balfour, Guthrie & Co., New York, died June 13 in that city. He was fifty-two years old.

George H. Gould, founder of the Louisville, Ky., drug firm which bears his name, died June 11 in that city. He was eighty-years old. Mr. Gould started his business in 1913, and sold his holdings upon his retirement five years ago. Prior to his founding the company, he worked for several years as a pharmacist.

Oscar Gunkel, the oldest pensioner of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died June 12 at his home in Harrington Park, N. J. His age was ninety-six. Mr. Gunkel joined the Standard Oil Company of New York in 1892 and retired in 1923 after serving as general manager of the firm's Levant division.

Emil F. Hausheer, winner in 1946 of the Coffin award from the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., died June 12 in that city. He was seventy years of age. Instrumental in developing the first successful machine for splitting mica into sheets of various sizes and thicknesses, Mr. Hausheer received the 1946 award for developing a built-up mica core which the navy adopted during the recent war.

Clyde L. Hensley, for thirty years special representative for the Pure Oil Company's office in Charleston, W. Va., died June 10 at his home in Malden, W. Va. He was sixty-three years old.

J. F. Oberlander, former president of the American Leather Chemists Association, died in a hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, June 10. He was fifty-four years of age. Mr. Oberlander was affiliated as chief chemist for Elkland Leather Company, Lang Tanning Leather Company and Howes Leather Company.

John F. Shatford, founder of the Eastern Oil Company, died June 8 in Halifax, N. S. He was eighty-three years of age. Following absorption of Eastern Oil by Imperial Oil Company, Mr. Shatford served as Halifax manager of Imperial and then as general manager of the Toronto division.

Gane & Ingram Plant to Close For Vacation July 22-August 6

Gane & Ingram, Inc., New York, will shut down its Carlstadt, N. J., plant for a two-week vacation period from July 22 through August 6. Shipments will continue to be made without delay, however, from the firm's New York warehouse at 45 West 16th street.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business was steadily active in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market last week under normal trading. Scarcity of supply caused rises in the quotations of Dalmatian sage, Bourbon ylang-ylang and clove oils. Increases were noted in the prices of four other oils, and beta ionone also brought a higher price. Anisic aldehyde, plus lemongrass, coriander and Spanish sage oils, became more freely available which caused some easing of prices. Eight other oils also yielded somewhat lower prices. The various price changes caused a drop of 1.4 points in the price index, which stood at 124.8 last week.

The serious condition of cloves at both usual sources has brought about renewed strength in the spot market for oil and the outlook for the near future, according to dealers, was for continuation of the present situation. Dalmatian sage oil showed similar tendencies, there being almost none remaining from the last crop. Dalmatian did begin offering new crop sage. However, following the trend of most Spanish materials, sage oil from that origin was freely available and slightly easier in price.

Lemongrass oil has become almost overly abundant and could be had at prices far below any quoted since a year ago. Peppermint prices at the local market took a surprising drop in some quarters, although most dealers were just about scraping the bottom of the drum for the remains of last year's crop. Favorable reports from the growing areas may have been the cause of the decline.

Citrous oils were generally being offered freely, particularly domestic material. Italian lemon oil remained extremely short and generally expensive. A report prepared by the bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of Agriculture concerning growing conditions indicated that California citrus trees yielded heavy bloom this year, but also had heavy shedding, due to the freezes of the past two years. Florida groves received below normal rainfalls this year, and although May brought good rains, they were not sufficient to replenish the subsoil moisture. However, the trees in that area were found to be in good shape.

Producers of aromatic chemicals reported generally active demand for materials used in toilet goods. Summer lotions and oils were seen to be picking up.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bois de rose oil, 5c. per lb.
Clove oil, 5c. per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 15c. per lb.
Ionone, beta, $2.20 per lb.
Orange oil, California, 5c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, Spanish, tech., 4c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 75c. per lb.
Ylang ylang oil, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anisic aldehyde, 5c. per lb.
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, 3c. per lb.
Coriander oil, 75c. per lb.
Fir oil, Canada, 35c. per lb.
Garlic oil, 50c. per oz.
Lemongrass oil, 15c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 20c. per lb.
West Indian, 10c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 3c. per lb.
Origanum oil, Spanish, 25c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 20c. per lb.
redistilled, 15c. per lb.
Sage oil, Spanish, 5c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
124.8	126.2	126.0	102.8	101.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—Although no change has been made in the spot price and local stocks remain easy, word has been received from the origin that replacements were firming up and that shipment costs have shown an upsweep of 15 percent over last month. As yet there has been no effect felt here, but supplies may be expected to grow shorter, according to observers in the trade.

Bergamot—Future shipment costs were reported on the rise for natural Italian oil but, with the good state of spot supply, the local market price has not yet felt the effects. Call for the material has been rather spotty. The artificial item may be had for prices varying from $1.50 to $3.25 per pound.

Bois de Rose—Continuing to show the strength which it has evidenced for the past several months, the price last week ranged from $3.50 to $3.90 per pound. Offerings were moderate and demand was good. Indications from Brazil were toward further increases.

Camphor—Sassafrassy oil showed a decline of 3c. per pound, making it available at 22c. to 60c. White synthetic oil was available at prices ranging from 17c. to 30c. per pound. Natural white oil continued to be firm. Supply conditions appeared to be somewhat tight.

Caraway—Offerings from Holland were reported to be freer and local supplies were ample. Prices were unchanged at $3.15 to $4 per pound, most dealers asking prices near the low end of the scale. Demand was moderate.

Citronella—Market conditions remained steady and supplies were reasonably comfortable for all types. Prices were unchanged and offerings at lower prices were numerous. Consumption was at its greatest in keeping with the season.

Clove—With supplies of the spice from both Madagascar and Zanzibar virtually at the point of exhaustion and priced higher than ever, oil prices moved up again to $1.65 to $1.95 per pound. No indication of weakening was seen by dealers before this year's crop comes to market, some four months hence.

Coriander—Reports of a large new crop caused the price of the oil to fall back to $19 per pound as the minimum offer last week. The material continued to range up to $25. Interest in the item was generally mild.

Fir—Offerings of Canadian oil were made at more favorable prices of $1.75 to $2.05 per pound. Supply was felt to be rather tight, but no problem was presented in meeting the light demands of users.

Garlic—Probably the result of lower shipping prices, a minimum offer of $7.50 per ounce was reported. Other quotations were made up to $8. This indicated a decline of 50c. per ounce from the prices which had prevailed for some months past.

Grapefruit—Prices were a bit more firm, ranging from 75c. to 90c. per pound and the market was fairly quiet. An estimate of the 1949-50 grapefruit crop made by the bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of Agriculture indicated a total production of 36,000,000 boxes. This was 21 percent less than last year and 28 percent lower than average.

Lemon—A rise in the price of top quality Messina oil to $5.75 per pound took place last week. The situation continued to be very grave and new shipments were reported to be as much as $1 higher than previously. Offerings were generally for smaller lots, mainly at prices of $3.75 or more, although lower quotations continued to be made in some quarters. California oil remained unchanged at $2.85 to $3.25 per pound, according to brand. Production of the fruit was estimated by government reports to be 10,000,000 boxes for the 1949-50 crop. This was 3 percent above last year, but 23 percent below average. Buying was extremely active.

Lemongrass—Abundant supplies and reports of a decline in source prices caused further easing of the market and dealers were offering the material at $1.85 to $2.30 per pound. The market may be expected to remain soft for some time.

Mandarin—Italian oil was offered at prices ranging from $3.85 to $8.50 per pound. No change was reported in the price of domestic material. Supplies were adequate, and demand was fair.

Nutmeg—There was slight shading in the selling of both West Indian and East Indian material and it was possible to obtain oil for prices as low as $3.15 and $3.20 per pound. For the most part, however, quotations held between $3.50 and $3.65. Stocks were plentiful, but trading was only mildly active. Interest on the part of food processing industry picked up to some extent.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Local supply conditions eased up recently making possible a 3c. drop in quotations, which last week were 67c. to 95c. per pound. Shippers' prices were reported to be holding firm. Interest was strong on the part of consumers.

Orange—Minimum quotations for California oil moved up 5c. per pound, making the material available at 60c. to $1 per pound, as to producer. Floridian oil remained steady at prices of 40c. to $1. Supplies were comfortably adequate to meet increased demand. According to statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture, the 1949-50 crop was estimated to be 102,000,000 boxes, which was 3 percent more than the production last year and 9 percent more than average.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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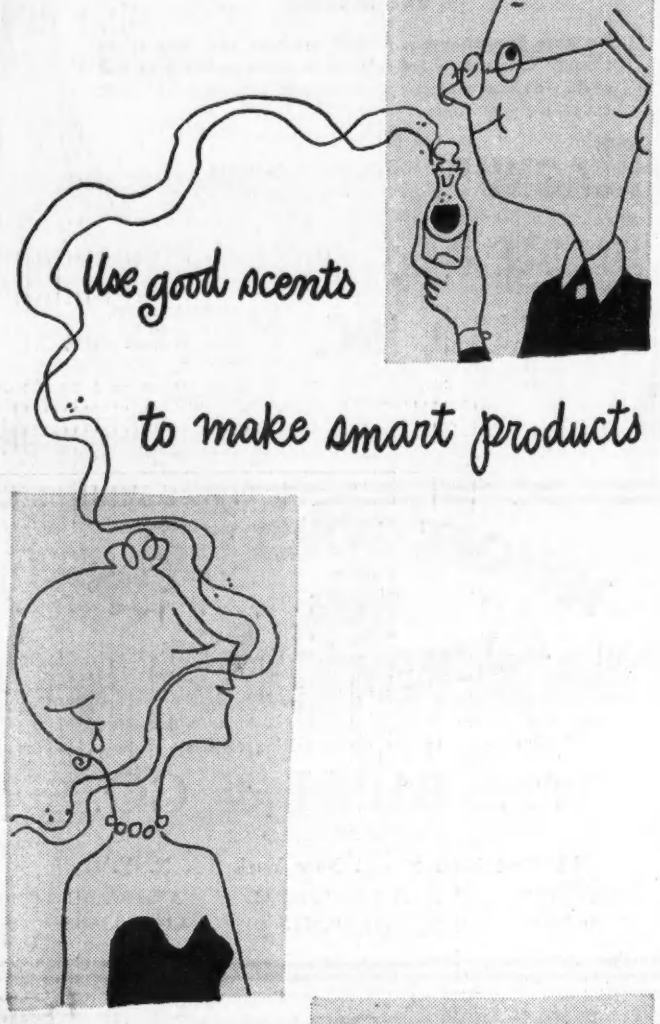

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Messina oil continued to be available at $2.85 to $5.50 per pound and supplies seemed to be better than was the case of other Italian citrous oils. Buying of all types was noticeably active as might be expected at this time of year.

Origanum—As seems to be the tendency of most Spanish oils, some weakness was shown in the price, which stood last week at $2.25 to $2.75 per pound. The article has been moving to consumers at a fairly slow rate.

Peppermint—In spite of reports that the remains of last year's crop have dwindled, last week brought a drop in the minimum offer of natural oil to $6.05 per pound. The price continued to range up to $7.25. Also, redistilled oil brought a new low of $6.45, ranging up to $7.65 per pound. This decline may be based on reports received from growing areas to the effect that the new crop appears to be successful and will be expected at market in about four to six weeks from now.

Pimento—There continued to be marked strength in berry oil which expanded its price range upward. Last week it was quoted from $3.65, as offered by one dealer, to a high of $6 per pound. Oil obtained from the leaf remained unchanged at the fairly easy prices of $1.30 to $1.70 per pound.

Rosemary—Prices last week ranged from 79c. to $1.50 per pound for technical grade. According to dealers there has been evidence of future softening in the market with the freedom of supplies being offered from Spain. All requests were filled with ease.

Rue—The usual small demand from perfumers left the prices unchanged at $2.75 to $3.10 per pound, depending upon percentage of ketone content. Stocks were sufficient to meet requirements.

Sage—Small spot stocks remaining from last year's Dalmatian crop were offered at high prices of $6.50 to $7 per pound. No improvement might be expected until the new crop is brought in late in the fall. The Spanish article was more freely offered at 95c. to $3.50 per pound, signifying a drop of 5c. in the minimum quotation. Clary oil continued to show stability.

Sassafras—For quite a while prices have remained comparatively favorable in spite of short supplies. There has been word received, however, that shipment prices have moved up as much as 25c. per pound. Until the new crop becomes available in the near future, prices may be expected to remain at least at their present level of $1.75 to $2.30 per pound, if not higher. Some increase of interest from beverage producers has been noted.

Spearmint—Continued strength was indicated for the oil with strong conditions reported at the source. Prices remained firm at $3.25 to $3.70 per pound. The situation may be expected to hold until new mint crops become available.

Wintergreen—Small quantities of both northern and southern gaultheria twigs and leaf oil continued to be available at firm prices; the former being offered from $7.10 to $18 per pound and the latter at $3.75 to a new high of $19.50. Leaf oil was available at $4.75 to $6. No change was made in the 42c. to 50c. per pound quotation for the synthetic item.

Wormseed—One dealer showed a decline in price, bringing the minimum offer down to $4 per pound, other offers throughout the market ranged up to $4.50. In general there was a firm undertone with small stocks remaining in the producing areas. Demand was seasonably active. The new crop will be ready in early fall and distillation will take place in October. Until that time the market may be expected to remain fairly stable.

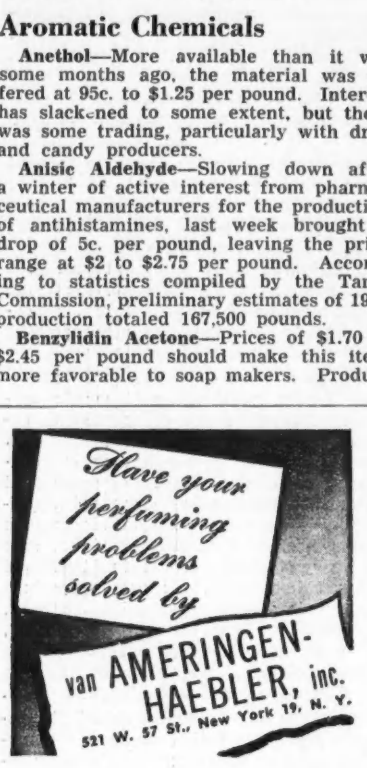
Ylang-Ylang—Bourbon oil continued to become more and more impossible to obtain and the price rose to a new high of $12.75 per pound. The trade was generally pessimistic about the situation, seeing no relief in the near future.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—More available than it was some months ago, the material was offered at 95c. to $1.25 per pound. Interest has slackened to some extent, but there was some trading, particularly with drug and candy producers.

Anisic Aldehyde—Slowing down after a winter of active interest from pharmaceutical manufacturers for the production of antihistamines, last week brought a drop of 5c. per pound, leaving the price range at $2 to $2.75 per pound. According to statistics compiled by the Tariff Commission, preliminary estimates of 1949 production totaled 167,500 pounds.

Benzylidin Acetone—Prices of $1.70 to $2.45 per pound should make this item more favorable to soap makers. Produc-



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tion is fairly limited due to the chemical instability of the material and difficulty of storage.

Citral—In keeping with the abundance of lemongrass oil and the resulting weakness of that market, citral was more available at prices from $5.45 to $5.75 per pound.

Citronellol—Available at prices ranging from $2.85 to $3 per pound, probably the result of relaxation of the raw materials situation, the item proved somewhat more favorable to consumers. Production, last year, according to a preliminary government report, totaled 137,500 pounds.

Eucalyptol — Although Australian eucalyptus oil remained scarce, supplies received from other sources, particularly Portugal and Spain, made possible the continued favorable market of this derivative. Prices last week stood at $1.20 to $2.05 per pound. United States production of this material during 1949 amounted to 94,000 pounds, according to a preliminary government report.

Ionones — Quotations remained high with beta ionone moving up in price to $8.95 to $10.25 per pound. The alpha product remained unchanged. Preliminary reports of 1949 production of alpha indicate a total of 12,700 pounds. There were 73,100 pounds of other ionones produced during that year.

Linalyl Acetate—Prices continued to show firmness in keeping with the state of bois de rose oil in the local market. According to the preliminary report of the Tariff Commission, last year's total production of this material amounted to 64,400 pounds.

Methyl Cinnamate—Apparently readily available, the material was offered at prices ranging from $1.43 to $1.55 per pound. Requests from perfumers continued to be steady. According to government statistics, preliminary reports of 1949 production totaled 34,800 pounds in the United States.

Phenylacetic Acid—Pure grade acid for perfume and flavoring use was offered at prices ranging from $1.45 to $1.75 per pound. It was freely available.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—Widely used in almost all perfume products, there were 526,900 pounds produced in the United States last year, according to preliminary statistics compiled by the Tariff Commission. The item was offered last week at $1.35 to $1.70 per pound.

Customs Bureau Publishes Foreign Traders Handbook

Bureau of Customs has published a new comprehensive handbook for foreign traders. Entitled "Customs Information for Exporters to the United States," the publication outlines the chief requirements for the entry of merchandise into the United States.

The handbook, prepared in consultation with representatives of private business, runs to ninety-three pages and gives detailed instructions for meeting United States customs requirements, facsimiles of correctly prepared invoices and other documents and a list of customs districts, headquarters ports, ports of entry, airports of entry and other data.

Copies of the booklet may be had from the Government Printing Office at 25 cents each. Single copies may be obtained from the Collectors of Customs or from the Bureau of Customs, Washington. Distribution in foreign countries will be handled through the office of treasury department representatives and other channels.

FDA Uncovers Olive Oil Fraud, Trapping 8

Food and Drug Administration last week announced the breaking up of a "racket" which had been flooding the eastern states with fake olive oil blends with the conviction of two Brooklyn, N. Y., corporations and seven individuals last month.

The "racket" had been under investigation since the summer of 1947 when the FDA found various oils on the market which were suspected to contain little or no olive oil, but responded to tests as if they had as much olive oil as claimed on the label. A distinguishing feature of olive oil is its squalene content; oils without squalene contain no olive oil.

Investigation disclosed that a chemist operating the Loumen Drug Company, Brooklyn, was buying refined squalene, which is also present in shark livers, from a reputable vitamin factory on the pretext that it was to be used in the manufacture of a silk dye. By adding squalene costing 1½ cents, a gallon of peanut oil was made to appear on chemical analysis to contain enough olive oil to increase its market value by 60 cents.

To track down the violators the vitamin manufacturer, cooperating with the FDA, put a hidden "marker"—a minute amount of a substance not contained in the olive oil—in the squalene. When the first shipment of blended oil containing the "marker" appeared on the market, seizures were made. Subsequent court trials led to the conviction of Antonio Corrao Corporation and its president Antonio Corrao, shipper of the oil, on felony charges. Last month the other firm, which had been indicted, and the seven remaining individuals abandoned the court contest.

These included the Loumen Drug Company, the Santuzza Oil Company, Benny Di Carlo, Joseph Lentini, Michael and Albert Alonge, Gaspare Nardini and Frank and Anthony F. Rinaldi, all of Brooklyn. Federal Judge Leo F. Rayfiel imposed one-year suspended sentences on all eight individuals and assessed total fines of $24,000.

Aromatics Uses in Food Included in NYU Course

Aromatic applications in the beverage, confectionary, food and tobacco industries will be new lecture topics in New York University's course in aromatics. The course will be given for the third year during the fall semester beginning September 25 in the university's adult unit.

Major emphasis of lectures will again be placed on olfactory identification of aromatic raw materials, perfume blending and perfume planning. Sessions will be held on Monday evenings from 8:10 to 9:55 beginning September 25, and continuing for fifteen successive weeks. The course will be taught, as in previous terms, by Samuel Klein, consultant perfumer. Guest lecturers will participate. Full information may be secured from the university's division of general education, One Washington Square.

Arkell & Smiths Appoints Kessler to Packaging Post

Arkell & Smiths, multiwall paper bag manufacturer, has announced the appointment of R. P. Kessler as packaging engineer. Mr. Kessler is a member of the Paper Shipping Sack Manufacturers Association technical committee. He will make his headquarters at Canajoharie, New York, and will be in charge of the A&S packaging laboratories maintained there.

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- added flavor to cough medicine
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- gave milk of magnesia a fresh, fruity taste

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CCC Funds Compromise Reached by Senate, House

A conference agreement was reached between the senate and the house last week on the Commodity Credit Corporation money bill, modifying the restrictions proposed to be placed into law against imports of farm products which would compete with those products under price support and production control programs.

The compromise provides that the Secretary of Agriculture can initiate government action when he believes that imports are likely to interfere with farm control programs. Upon investigation by the United States Tariff Commission, the president can proclaim import fees up to 50 percent of the value of the product, or impose quotas up to 50 percent of normal imports.

It also leaves current trade agreements untouched, but provides that provision must be contained in any new restrictions on imports to be proclaimed by the president, unless the agreements contain the so-called escape clause.

The bill increases the borrowing power of CCC by $2,000,000,000 in order to obtain funds to finance this year's price support programs.

Chase Bag Promotes Widlar

J. P. Widlar, manager of Chase Bag Company's Denver, Colo., sales office has been named sales manager of the company's Kansas City branch territory. Although the Denver sales office activities will continue under Mr. Widlar's supervision, his headquarters will be in Kansas City, where Chase has maintained a bag manufacturing plant since 1863.

NPC to Meet July 25

The National Petroleum Council will hold its next meeting July 25 in the secretary's conference room, South Interior building, Washington, D. C., it was announced last week by Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the council.

McCarty Receives Georgia Tech Alumni Service Award

George W. McCarty, of Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, Atlanta, has received the 1950 alumni distinguished service award by the Georgia Institute of Technology. The award, presented at the June 12 commencement exercises of the institute, was in recognition of Mr. McCarty's services as president of both the Georgia Tech National Alumni Association and Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation and for his work as member of the institute's athletic board.

PHS Officials Assigned To ECA in Indo-China

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced last week that five Public Health Service officers have been assigned to the health division of the ECA special technical and economic mission to the Associated States of Indo-China (Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia).

United States health officials will assist local health experts in carrying out a campaign against malaria and other acute disease problems in the Hanoi and Saigon regions of Indo-China as part of this country's program of special assistance to southeast Asia, the FDA administrator said. The five appointees will serve under Dr. John Grant, acting chief of the health division of the ECA mission, which is being staffed and operated by the PHS in accord with specific agreements with ECA.

Standard Varnish Develops New 'Solvent Wash' Process

The finishes laboratories of Standard Varnish Works, New York, has developed a new formulating technic which is claimed to eliminate the problem of "solvent wash" from baking finishes used on metal cabinets and similar metal articles. Specific problems are invited by the company's industrial finishes division, 2600 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island 3, N. Y.

Resin Adhesive Data Available

A new eight page pamphlet describing uses of "Urac 180 Resin Adhesive" has been published by American Cyanamid Company, New York. Uses indicated for the product include hot or cold plywood pressing, veneer bonding, lumber-core gluing and high frequency wood bonding. Copies are available upon request to the company's plastics department, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 30.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Advances were announced for tricresylphosphate and polystyrene last week, while decreases were noted in the price of imported and domestic standard casein. The price moves balanced each other out, with the result that there was no change in the weekly index figure.

Otherwise, prices were on the quiet side. Lead metal was without change and there were, therefore, no revisions in the pigments. Zinc metal was higher priced, but as of week's end the strength in the basic material had had no effect on the listings of the pigments.

Both tricresyl phosphate and polystyrene were advanced because of the recent increases in the cost of raw materials. It was pointed out that tricresyl phosphate was higher because of the April rise in phosphorous oxychloride and the more recent upping in cresylic acid. Polystyrene was affected by the recent boost in benzol as well as the higher schedule for styrene monomer.

Demand for casein was not high at this time. Stocks, however, were sufficient for the market's needs. Domestic milk production was high but not a great deal of it was going into casein. Argentina is now in its slow production season but there were offerings being made by France, Holland and Germany.

Shellac demand was holding at reasonably good levels, but the buying was not heavy, for consumers were still watching the price structure in the light of the recent declines. The Calcutta market was reported to be steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Polystyrene, colors, 1c. per lb.
crystals, 1½c. per lb.
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, coaltar, tanks, carload, 1c. per lb.
less carload, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Casein, domestic, standard, ½c. per lb.
imported, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
175.5	175.5	173.7	196.4	201.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Shipments of powder, flake and paste during the month of April amounted to 1,491,000 pounds, as compared to 1,169,000 pounds during the previous month, according to figures just released by the Bureau of Census. During April a year ago the shipments were 902,000 pounds. Shipments during the four-month period from January through April of this year were 5,052,000 pounds, while during the comparable period a year ago the figure was 4,455,000 pounds.

Lead Pigments—The metal was unchanged as to price during the past week and there were, therefore, no revisions in the pigments.

Zinc Pigments—The metal found itself in a stronger market last week, but there were no reflections in the price listings of the pigments. Domestic production of zinc oxide in April declined 11 percent, to 18,351 tons, according to a recent report from the Bureau of Mines. Stocks on April 30 of lead-free zinc oxide rose 10 percent to 10,109 tons and leaded zinc oxide inventories increased 3 percent to 5,535 tons. Overall production of zinc oxide in April was 6 percent above the 1950 monthly average of 17,302 tons. Output of lead-free zinc oxide declined 13 percent to 13,419 tons and leaded zinc oxide production in April was 4,932 tons compared with 5,285 tons in March. Shipments of zinc oxide were 17,213 tons compared with 16,608 tons in March and were the largest since December, 1948. Although both lead-free and leaded zinc oxide sales increased over March, the greatest gain in April was in shipments of leaded zinc oxide.

Fillers and Extenders

China Clay—Domestic output declined in 1949 to 1,418,316 tons. This was 10 percent below the 1948 record of 1,568,848 tons, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Mine shipments were reported in ten states but most of the tonnage came from Georgia and South Carolina. Georgia contributed 71 percent of the total, South Carolina ranked second with 19 percent, Pennsylvania was third and the remainder came from Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, Utah and Virginia. The chief uses of the material were in the manufacture of paper, rubber, refractories and pottery. Paper manufacture accounted for 762,255 tons, rubber took 197,341 tons, refractories used 120,816 tons and pottery manufacture utilized 122,328 tons. The remainder found its market in a variety of uses, including cement, high-grade tile, fertilizers, chemicals, paint fillers and extenders, calcimine and linoleum.

China clay consumption last year decreased 17 percent in whiteware manufacture as compared with 1948. For use in high-grade tile it was 27 percent lower. It showed a 17 percent decline in consumption in refractories and was off 13 percent in paper manufacture. Increases were reported in rubber, glass refractories, foundries, plaster and unspecified uses. The average sales volume was $13.40, compared with $12.59 during the previous year. Imports were down to 77,226 tons, as compared to 99,930 tons during the previous year.

Natural Resins

Shellac—Demand was running along at fairly good levels for this time of year, and it was reported that sellers were getting repeat orders, which was an encouraging sign. Buyers, however, were not taking large quantities of material because of the recent downward trend of the market. The Calcutta market was reported to be steady and the best advices were that there was a sufficient supply there.

Last week in New York, the following schedules were in effect:—Bleached, bonedry, in bags, 46½c.; in barrels, 47c., and in kegs, 49c.; refined, in bags, 56½c.; in barrels, 57c. and in kegs, 59c. Lemon No. 1 was going at 40c. to 41c., and the No. 2 was bringing 37c. to 38c. Superfine was commanding 36c. to 37c., and TN was at 24c. to 35c.

Lacquer Materials

Tricresyl Phosphate—Price adjustments in this item last week involved an advance of 1 cent per pound, and at the same time the price spread between drum carlots and less carlots was increased from the former ½ cent per pound to a full cent. Back of the price advance was the advancing cost of raw materials. Phosphorus oxychloride was advanced 1 cent per pound in April, and cresylic acid prices were recently advanced on spot and July 1 on contract.

It was estimated in some quarters that increased raw material costs on this item were roughly 1½ to 2 cents per pound higher than heretofore, which would more than justify the increase in price of 1 cent per pound, the difference being absorbed by the plasticizer manufacturer. The new price schedule of 30 cents per pound in tankcars, 31½ cents in drum carlots, and 32½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities was said to be effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Domestic standard dropped ½c. a pound last week to establish a new

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: April

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in April, 1950, as reported in 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $87,726,593. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Included are data on sales of water-thinned paints and nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1949 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 650 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1950—April	$87,726,593	$48,531,940	$30,937,432	$22,857,391	$8,080,041	$8,257,221
Total, 4 months	321,705,050	174,077,193	118,017,044	86,493,124	31,523,920	29,610,813
1949—April	86,017,190	49,178,653	28,454,982	21,472,326	6,982,656	8,383,555
Total, 4 months	317,108,021	174,490,027	112,717,889	85,508,136	27,209,753	29,900,105

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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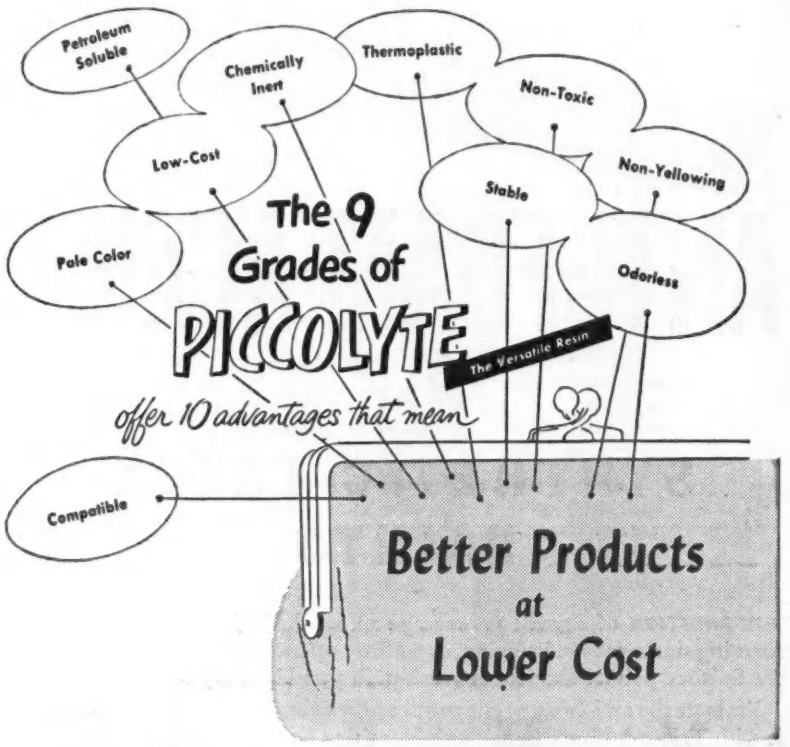

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range of 22c. to 23c. Argentine material dropped a like amount to make the new listing 19¾c. to 20c. Other grades were without change. Demand for domestic was not great at this time but the stocks were sufficient to meet the needs of the market. Milk production was at a high point but the amount going into casein was not great. It was estimated that the amount of casein that would be produced this year would be about the same as last year.

Demand for imported casein was not high, either. Argentina is now in its slow production season and not much material is on hand because of the drought and the dairy strike during the producing season. French casein, available for shipment in the second half of July, was higher at 20c. to 20½c. It was said that not much was available, since a good deal had gone to the European markets. Danish casein was available in good amounts and was reported to be of good quality. It was going at 19¼c. for shipment within thirty days. Dutch was offered at 19½c. in good quantities for prompt shipment. There was also some German material for shipment in June, July and August at 20½c.

Glue—Production of hide glue during the month of April totaled 5,706,469 pounds, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census. This figure was higher than the figure for March, which was 5,485,383 and was also higher than the 4,962,306 pounds produced during February. Shipments during April amounted to 5,429,569 pounds and were higher than either of the two previous months. The figure for March was 5,305,406 pounds and for February it was 4,849,042 pounds. Stocks at the end of April totaled 12,533,647 pounds as compared to 12,256,747 pounds for March and 12,076,770 pounds for February.

Synthetic Adhesives — Total consumption during the month of April was reported by the Bureau of Census to be 7,928,000 pounds. This was lower than the March figure of 8,478,000 pounds but higher than the 5,942,000 pounds figure for April of 1949. Consumption of casein adhesives amounted to 433,000 pounds during April and 511,000 pounds during March. In April a year ago consumption was 420,000 pounds. Use of soybean adhesives in April amounted to 3,727,000 pounds, which was a decrease from the previous month's figure of 4,018,000 pounds. In April a year ago it was 2,655,000 pounds. Phenolic resin adhesives were consumed in the amount of 3,269,000 pounds in April as compared to 3,519,000 pounds in the previous month. In April a year ago the figure was 2,479,000. Consumption of other types amounted to 499,000 pounds in April and 430,000 pounds in March. During April last year the consumption was 388,000 pounds.

Stocks of synthetic adhesives at the end of April amounted to 4,701,000 pounds. At the end of the previous month they were 4,856,000 pounds. At the end of April a year ago the figure stood at 4,187,000 pounds. Casein stocks at April's close were 309,000 pounds, while at the end of March they were 200,000 pounds. At the end of April last year the stocks amounted to 343,000 pounds. Soybean stocks at the end of April were 1,590,000 pounds as compared to 2,001,000 pounds at the close of March. As April ended a year ago the stocks amounted to 1,527,000 pounds.

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AT JOSEPHTOWN, PA., *on the south bank of the Ohio River about thirty miles northwest of Pittsburgh, is the electrothermic smelter, which operates as a custom smelter, receiving both domestic and foreign concentrates.* Constructed in 1930, the plant was designed to produce zinc oxide and to process 120 tons per day of zinc concentrate obtained mainly from the Company's zinc mines in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Expansion of the plant and equipment during 1939 and 1940 brought the processing capacity to upwards of 300 tons of concentrate per day. As a result of a postwar expansion program completed in 1950, at a cost of about $8 million, the plant's processing capacity has been doubled.

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Phenolic resin stocks were slightly better at the end of April than at the end of March. At April's close they were 2,345,000 pounds and at March 2,225,000 pounds. At the end of April a year ago the figure was 1,655,000 pounds. Other types amounted to 457,000 pounds at the close of April as compared to 430,000 pounds at the close of March. At the end of April a year ago the figure was 662,000 pounds.

Naval Stores

Netherlands consumption of naval stores this year is estimated at 10,000 to 11,000 metric tons of rosin and 1,500 to 2,000 tons of turpentine. Portugal and other European producers have virtually disposed of the 1949 output, so the Netherlands will probably depend on the United States for supplies, according to a report by the chemical branch of the Department of Commerce. Dollar exchange allocations by ECA will enable Netherlands importers to purchase $800,000 worth of rosin and $110,000 worth of turpentine in the first half of 1950—approximately 4,000 tons of rosin and 550 tons of turpentine. Purchases of Portuguese naval stores from the new crop, which will appear on the market in June, will depend on prices and quantities available.

Most of Ireland's imports of rosin are from Portugal. The price is said to be lower than for that from the United States. However, the American product is imported by paint manufacturers, who prefer it because of its high quality. It also has the advantage of being packed in metal drums, so that it can be stored without deterioration.

Cautious buying of naval stores was apparent in Canada in 1949 and continued in the first quarter of 1950. Uncertain conditions in some industries consuming these products and a tendency to await price developments appear to be the principal reasons for curtailed buying. Buyers have been limiting their purchases to immediate needs, it was reported. Stocks of turpentine are said to be normal, but those of rosin have been kept at a minimum in anticipation of a price drop. Virtually all of Canada's requirements of naval stores come from the United States.

Pine Gum—Prices received for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended June 10 averaged $16.69 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with $16.99 for the previous week.

The twenty-one reporting plants received 29,584 barrels of gum, or an average of 1,409 barrels per plant, as compared with 1,456 barrels a week earlier. The average contents per barrel were 11.51 gallons of turpentine and 299.4 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 57 percent WW, 16 WG, 9 percent N, 10 percent M, and 8 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended June 16 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$5.90	$6.65
D	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	5.90	6.65
E	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.90	6.65
F	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	5.90	6.65
G	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.92	4.92	5.90	6.65
H	4.87	4.85	4.85	4.92	4.92	5.90	6.65
I	4.87	4.85	4.85	4.92	4.92	5.90	6.65
K	4.87	4.85	4.85	4.92	4.92	5.90	6.65
M	4.87	4.85	4.85	4.92	4.92	5.90	6.65
N	4.87	4.85	4.85	4.92	4.92	5.90	6.65
WG	4.87	4.85	4.85	4.92	4.92	6.00	6.75
WW	4.93	4.86	4.86	4.92	4.92	6.15	6.90
X	4.93	4.86	4.86	4.92	4.92	6.15	6.90
	Drums						
Sales	100	100	...	427	...		
Receipts	371	1,325	455	393	1,325		
Shipments	1,102	...	1,061	...	...		
Stocks	28,291	29,616	29,010	29,403	30,728		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.49	.57
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	320	...		
Receipts, bbls.	74	561	182	29	318		
Shipments, bbls.	628	146	9,469	240	147		
Stocks, bbls.	11,519	11,934	2,647	2,486	2,657		

Trade Briefs

Dr. Charles A. Thomas, executive vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has received an honorary LLD. degree from Hobart College.

Donald V. Brandon, former vice-president and manager of the rubber department of Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has resigned.

John L. Collyer, chairman and president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the commencement exercises of Marietta college in Marietta, Ohio.

Monsanto Chemical Offers New Non-Chipping Enamel

A new synthetic enamel with improved resistance to marring and chipping has been announced after a year's trial in the mill by Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass. A novel feature of the new enamel is said to be the controls established by Merrimac research chemists to test the uniformity of each batch produced at the Everett plant.

Among the standards set by the laboratory are high gloss, non-chipping, mar-resistance, excellent coverage, adhesion and flexibility, short baking cycles and moderate price. The enamel is said to have application as a coating for toys, kitchenware, outdoor furniture and other products subjected to extra wear and tear.

Hood Rubber Names Vice-President

Harold B. Leland has been appointed vice-president of manufacturing of the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass., a division of the B. F. Goodrich Company. Mr. Leland joined the company in 1917 and has been manager of employee and industrial relations since 1937.

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National Lead Co. Shifts Research, Baroid Staffs

National Lead Company, New York, has announced four shifts in its research staff and three advancements in its Baroid Sales Division. Dr. F. J. Williams, technical director of the concern's Brooklyn, N. Y., research laboratories, has been moved to the Baroid laboratories at Houston, Tex., to head research activities there. Dr. J. A. Orsino succeeds Dr. Williams in the Brooklyn post.

E. K. Zimmerman, of the Titanium Division's Hudson street, New York, laboratories, in addition to his other duties, will assume direction of pigment-paint research in Brooklyn. D. S. Bolley, director of organic research and development at Brooklyn since 1940, has been transferred to the Baker Castor Oil Company as director of research.

Reginald Rowland has been named manager of Baroid's production. Earl M. Murchison, former superintendent of the El Portal, Calif., barytes mines and plant, succeeds Mr. Rowland as superintendent of the Magnet Cove barytes operation. Robert B. Spitzer, general superintendent of the Rossi-Merced mines and plant, takes on the additional duties of superintendent of the El Portal property.

Dr. Williams joined National Lead's Brooklyn staff in 1939 following time spent with Baroid in St. Louis, Mo., on a Mellon Institute fellowship. He became technical director of the Brooklyn laboratories in 1948. Dr. Orsino also came into the organization in 1939, and has been serving since last year as assistant to the director of company research in coordination of research and development of all the company's laboratories.

Mr. Zimmerman has been in charge of the Hudson street laboratories since 1941. Mr. Bolley came to the company in 1929. Mr. Rowland joined Baroid in 1945 as superintendent of construction and maintenance, becoming superintendent of Baroid's bentonite plants and properties at Belle Fourche, S. D., in 1946 and superintendent of Baroid's Magnet Cove, Ark., barytes mines and plant in 1949. Mr. Murchison became connected with the Cartersville, Ga., plant in 1919 before this unit was a part of Baroid. In 1924 he was made superintendent of the Fountain Farm, Mo., plant, and in 1928 moved to El Portal as superintendent.

Paint & Varnish Exchange Meets Tomorrow to Hear Gutkin, Klein

Paint & Varnish Exchange Club will hold its next meeting tomorrow at 7:30 p.m. at the Taft hotel, New York. Guest speakers will be S. S. Gutkin, vice-president and technical director of Falk & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., who will talk on "Recent Developments in Fish Oil Products," and Joseph L. Klein, assistant attorney in charge of the New York branch office of the Federal Trade Commission, whose topic is "The Federal Trade Commission and Unfair Methods of Competition."

Cleveland Paint Club to Hold Second Golf Outing Thursday

Cleveland Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold its second golf outing of the season on June 22 at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Brecksville, Ohio. Tee-off time is scheduled at 11:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. Registration is priced at $8.50 per person, which includes dinner, green fees and contribution to the prize fund.

Resinous Products Issues Booklet

Resinous Products Division, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has published a booklet giving complete data on uses of the "Paraplex P" series resins in the laminating, molding, potting and casting fields. Running to twenty-four pages, the pamphlet includes ten tables and charts on properties of the resins and gives recommended technics on their application in the various fields named. Copies are available upon request to the manufacturer, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Further weakness featured the oils and fats last week. Heavy liquidation in cottonseed oil futures due to the weak technical position uncovered stop loss orders, causing prices to drop drastically for old and new crop oil. Trading was active in cottonseed oil futures reaching new high daily totals. The decline in cottonseed oil was reflected in competing edible oils. Contributing factors were lower soybeans, lard, grains, the sale of government owned crude oil at reduced prices and the cut in shortening and salad oil. Demand for domestic delivery and export was at a standstill. Price index dropped 3.2 points.

Cot'onseed and soybean oils registered the largest losses, ranging from 1 to 1½ cents per pound, while corn and peanut oils were off fractionally. Coconut oil also was unsettled and lower by the lack of demand and cheaper copra.

Tallow and grease also weakened and dropped ½ cent per pound. Soapmakers purchased moderate quantities at the decline. Export inquiry was fairly active, and a fair volume of business was noted in both tallow and yellow grease.

Among drying oils, tung oil continued weak and dropped fractionally under a light and spotty demand. Linseed oil was inactive, but well held at recent advances.

Improved tone was noted in the carnauba wax market. Higher cost for replacements and scarcity of offers for shipment from Brazil, stiffened the local market. Consuming inquiry showed moderate improvement.

House Banking Committee approved a bill last week to extend controls on oils and fats imports for another year to June 30, 1951. The present law expires June 30, 1950. The Senate recently passed a similar bill, which excludes coconut oil from control.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures declined drastically last week under heavy liquidation which uncovered stop loss orders and declines registered up to 2c. per pound. Trading was heavy totaling over 1,000 contracts on Wednesday and Thursday, representing record daily highs. Weak technical position of the market resulted in heavy liquidation and selling was of a general character. Contributing factor was the weakness in soybeans, lard, grains, cotton, the sale of government owned crude cottonseed oil at lower prices, and the reduction of 1c. to 1½c. per pound for shortening and salad oil. Consuming inquiry dried up.

Sales took place at 13¼ cents per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the South East; at 13⅛ cents in the Valley; and 13 cents at Texas points.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 16 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	658	16.90	14.93	15.28—15.27S
September	1,798	16.40	14.75	15.00—15.01S
October	430	15.43	13.92	14.21S
December	1,014	15.12	13.78	14.03@14.08
March	121	14.92	13.78	14.00@14.10
May	39	14.80	13.75	14.05@14.07S

Total sales, 4,060 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil lower and nominal at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted $65.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed cake, $60 per ton, Mississippi mills. Cottonseed hulls, $16 per ton sacked; $9 bulk, Memphis and $5.50 bulk Oklahoma.

Linseed Oil

Despite quiet demand for oil, the market remained steady at the recent advance. Raw oil was quotably unchanged at 17.70c. to 17.90c. per pound, tankcars and 18.90c. to 19.10c. per pound, drums, carlots according to seller for June-September delivery, Zone 3. Withdrawal of oil against former contracts continued to show improvement. Other drying oils also were in slow request and unchanged, except tung oil which continued unsettled.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed oil tapered off last week and only a modest amount of new bookings—for nearby shipment—were recorded. West Coast and Texas new-crop oil was offered at 16.5c. per pound but it found little outlet here at that price. Linseed oil in zone 1 was quoted steady at 17c. to 17.3c. per pound, raw basis, in tankcars. A total of 31,320,000 pounds of linseed oil (equal to 522 tankcars, were shipped out of the Minneapolis market during May. This compared with shipments of 32,760,000 pounds of oil (546 tankcars) in the same month last year.

Shipments of linseed oil from Minneapolis the past week, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	7,200,000	9,720,000
Since Sept. 1	342,720,000	296,678,000

Flaxseed—Increased offered seed weakened the market and prices declined 5c. to $4.05 per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed continued to move in heavy volume for Commodity Credit Corp. account into Minneapolis terminal storage last week. The week's receipts totaled around 360 cars, compared with 370 in the preceding week. Crushers picked up around 8 to 10 cars of "purchase agreement" flaxseed at $4.10 per bushel. On June 13, however, all crushers withdrew interest as a heavy run of flaxseed hit the market. One crusher offered to buy a limited amount at $4.05. All of the flaxseed was being offered on a to-arrive-in-June basis. In the futures market, there was very little activity. Bids of $3.30 were offered on the September and December contracts, but no trades were consummated. October displayed some action at $3.30. As for the Upper Midwest flaxseed crop, it was reported that excellent progress was being made in late plantings and on early growth. Farmers were making good headway in seeding operations in eastern North Dakota and in northern Minnesota—where wet weather held up planting.

Flaxseed receipts and shipments from Minneapolis last week, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	640,900	125,300	302,600	.....
Since Sept. 1	18,502,900	32,269,500	3,370,300	8,233,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading was confined to immediate requirements. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Coconut — Quiet demand and lower copra further weakened this market and quotations were entirely nominal and off ¼c. Crude oil was quoted at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, June shipment and 12½c., July. Sales of crude took place at 13⅝c., tankcars, New York.

Copra —This market continued unsettled and declined $2.50 per ton. Shipments were quoted nominally at $165. per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, buyers ideas about $5 less. Exports of Philippine copra totaled 34,930 long tons in April, against 43,100 tons in March. April shipments to the United States were about 23,000 tons. Philippine coconut oil exports were 5,500 long tons in April, compared with 3,780 tons in March.

Corn—Prices declined 1c. in sympathy with competing oils. Light sales of crude were reported at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was lower at 17.40c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Olive—Liberal offers of edible on spot and for shipment kept the market unsettled. Prices were unchanged ranging from $1.90 to $2 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid. Olive foots were in light supply and held at 13⅝c. per pound, drums, carlots and 13⅞c. for less. Arrivals of edible oil totaled 1,730 drums at New York last week.

Peanut—This market was easier due to quiet demand and ample supplies. Crude oil was off 1c. and sold at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast. The government offered peanuts for sale to make ten cars of oil in the Southeast last week. Refined oil was lower at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean — Prices broke sharply last week, declining 1c. per pound, with the sharp break in cottonseed oil and lower soybeans. Trading was light and crude was quoted at 12½ cents per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Sales took place at 12⅜ cents for June-August shipment. Prices for new crop oil were withdrawn. Refined edible oil was lower and nominal at 15⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, 2c. per lb. refined, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Corn oil, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 1½c. per lb.
Grease, ½c. per lb.
Lard, ¾c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean oil, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	June 17, 1949
116.6	119.8	121.3	111.3	116.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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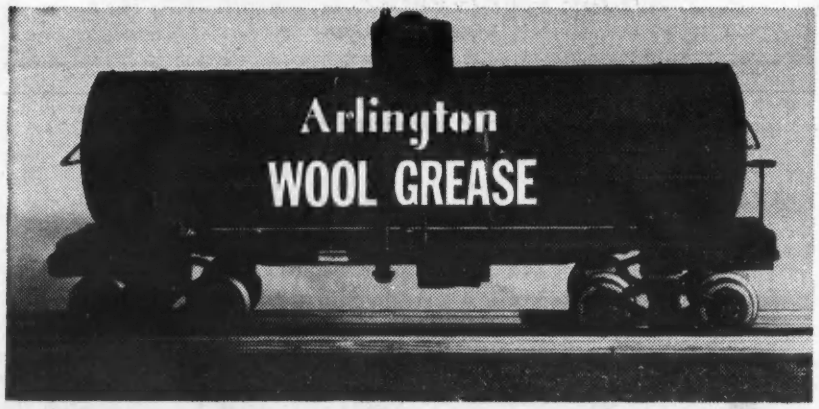

Whitman PRODUCTS

WILLIAM Whitman COMPANY, INC.

ARLINGTON DIVISION
261 Fifth Avenue, New York
Telephone: ORegon 9-1000

on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 16 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
June	8	12.70	12.70	Expired
July	107	13.05	12.13	12.37@12.44
August	3	12.75	12.75	12.34@12.38
September	40	12.90	11.90	12.12@12.35
October	36	11.10	10.35	10.50@10.60
November	..	....	....	10.20@10.30
December	9	10.60	10.35	10.07@10.20
January	..	....	....	10.00@10.24
February	..	....	....	10.00N
March	6	10.30	9.77	9.90@10.20
April	..	....	....	10.00N
May	..	....	....	10.00N
June	..	....	....	10.00N

Total sales, 209 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Trading was spotty and restricted to actual requirements. Moderate demand was noted for drums and an occasional carlot. Prices continued easy and 21¾c. August, tankcars, New York. at 22¼c. per pound, for prompt delivery, New York. Late June and early July delivery was nominal at 22c. per pound, and August 21, ¾c., tankcars, New York. Drums were quoted at 23½c. to 24c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Imports were reported 1,039 drums at Philadelphia and 2,245 drums and 740 tons at San Francisco last week. Hong Kong tung oil exports during January-March were 3,695 short tons against 8,014 in the same months of 1949, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. April and May exports to the United States amounted to 2,920 tons compared with only 600 tons for the January-March quarter.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Prices broke ½ cent per pound for all grades.

Trading was fair at the lower levels. Choice white was quoted at 5⅜ cents per pound, and house at 3⅝ cents on the same basis. Export inquiry was fairly active and moderate trading was reported. Yellow was quoted at 5⅞ cents per pound, loose, delivered.

Lard—Prices dropped sharply with lower vegetable oils last week. Trading was light and offerings liberal. Cash lard declined to 11c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 78,304,490 pounds, June 15, compared with 72,904,770 pounds, May 31, and 73,070,280 pounds, June 15, last year. Government requested offers of 1,350,000 pounds of refined or unrefined lard for shipment to Okinawa. Offers must be submitted by June 20, with acceptance June 22. Specifications call for lard, with anti-oxidant added, f.a.s. vessel in 56-pound boxes, hardwood tierces or drums, delivered San Francisco by July 5. Government lard purchases totaled 149,500,000 pounds for export to Germany, Austria, Okinawa and Japan since last December.

Tallow—The market was easier and declined ½ cent per pound. Business was moderate at the lower prices. Fancy was sold at 5⅜ cents per pound, loose, delivered; extra at 5⅛ cents, and special at 4¾ cents, same basis. Export inquiry was fairly active, but business was limited.

Animal Oils

Degras—Demand was fair, for prompt needs. Crude and neutral grades were quotably unchanged.

Grease Oils—Market was fairly steady at the recent decline. Business was slow.

Oleo Oil—Improved inquiry was noted for prompt delivery. Extra ranged from 12½c. to 13c. per pound, drums, as to seller.

Tallow Oil—Business was light and spotty. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline.

Fish Oils

Fish—Refined grades were in fair request, chiefly for actual requirements. Light pressed was held at 10½c. per pound, tankcars. Crude menhaden was inactive and nominal at 6c. per pound, loose, Baltimore. Crude sardine was sold 6½c. loose, Pacific coast. Production of crude menhaden oil during four months ending April totaled 221,560 gallons, compared with 72,300 gallons for the same time last year and crude sardine oil 349,450 gallons and 128,200 gallons, respectively, for the same periods.

Los Angeles.—Old crop sardine oil was cleaned up on the Coast, approximately one and a half cars at San Diego, was sold last week at 7¼c. per pound. Trading on new crop oil saw some activity at San Pedro, with five or six cars moved at 6.5c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. A small amount of tuna oil is available on the market this week at 4.75c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Moderate demand was reported for prompt delivery. Quotations were maintained at the recent decline.

Stearic Acid—Consumers absorbed fair sized quantities for immediate requirements. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Forty-one percent sacked meal was quoted at $65.50 to $66 per ton Memphis, June shipment and at $71 per ton Southeast mills. The government still has control of a considerable quantity of loose slab cake in Texas. Quotations 41 percent loose slab cake ranges from $52 to $54 per ton, Texas June shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market continued unsettled and quotations were off $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal displayed further weakness at the local market last week and demand was mostly for spot delivery. Extracted linseed meal was $1 lower than a week ago at $60 per ton, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, while expeller meal was quoted unchanged at $65 per ton. A report by the Minneapolis Grain Exchange disclosed that 789 cars of linseed meal (equivalent to 47,340,000 pounds) were shipped out of Minneapolis during May, compared with 687 cars (equal to 41,220,000 pounds) in May, 1949.

Shipments of linseed meal from Minneapolis last week, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	12,380,000	10,080,000
Since Sept. 1	657,490,000	522,000,000

Peanut Meal—Supply of meal in the Southeast at present is fairly scarce with very few offerings. Forty-five percent old process meal was quoted at $77 per ton South Georgia and Alabama mills with new process from $1 to $2 per ton less June-July shipment. Government announced it would release peanuts to produce only about 400 tons of meal.

Soybean Meal: Forty-four percent bulk meal was offered at $72.50 to $73, f.o.b., Decatur, June shipment; $73.50 to $74 for July through September. Offerings out of the Southeast were very scarce with prices ranging from $81 per ton, South

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A-D-M Appointee

Almon G. Hovey has been appointed to the research division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., effective July 1. A nationally known authority on resins and fatty acids, Mr. Hovey began his business career in 1925 as a member of the research staff of General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., where he pioneered in theories of resin formation. In 1933 he was named director of research for Beck, Koller & Co., which later became Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, Mich. He left that post in 1944 to join the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., where until 1949 he was in charge of new chemicals development and chemical sales service.

Carolina and Alabama mills, to $78 Mississippi Valley mills, June - July shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading continued light and spotty. Prices, however, were without change and steady.

Candelilla—Supplies on the spot were quotably unchanged. Demand was fair.

Carnauba—Increased inquiry for shipment from Brazil and scarcity of offers, especially of yellow, resulted in a firmer tone locally. Consumers also showed more interest in prompt requirements. No. 3, crude was advanced to 74c. to 76c. per pound, and refined to 78c. to 80c., spot delivery. No. 1 yellow was maintained at 95c. to 97c. per pound, and No. 2 at 93c. to 95c., same basis.

Ouricury—Demand was confined to small lots for actual needs. Market was unchanged and steady.

Soybean Crush: April

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during April and March, 1950, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	April 1950	March 1950
	—Tons—	
Receipts	326.419	356.677
Crushed	515.945	543.355
Stocks at mills	1.250.205	1.439.731

Crude Oil

	—Pounds—	
Produced	170.251.000	177.518.000
Stocks at mills	35.044.000	27.804.000

Refined Oil

	—Pounds—	
Produced	131.913.000	146.063.000
Factory and whse. stocks	71.651.000	64,118.000

Cake and Meal

	—Tons—	
Produced	403.477	422.443
Stocks at mills	86.717	76,951

Dixie Margarine Taxes Claim Upheld by Senate

The senate passed a bill (S. 1086) last week authorizing a refund of $69,530 to the Dixie Margarine Company for taxes erroneously collected by the federal government during the years 1923 through 1925. The bill now goes to the house.

The company previously had been granted a refund of $241,819 for illegal tax collections, but a refund of the smaller amount was held by the courts to be barred by the statute of limitations. The refund grew out of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Miller vs. Standard Nut Margarine Company in 1932, which held that vegetable oil products containing no animal fats were not taxable as oleomargarine prior to the effective date of the act of July 10, 1930.

Plants: Charlotte, N. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, Dighton, Mass.

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RED OILS	Soaps, Lubricants, Softeners. Cutting, Flotation & Quenching Oils. Pigment dispersion. Textile Oils.	Single or double pressed. 98% saponifiable matter guaranteed. Low titre.
AHCOLEIN 810	Wherever highest quality red oil is required. Soaps, creams, emulsions, textiles, etc.	Distilled red oil. Almost colorless. F.F.A. 98-100%. Meets or exceeds U.S.P. specifications.
FATTY ACID ESTERS	Plasticizers and lubricants.	Low volatility and acidity; mild odor, improved heat stability.
TRIPLE PRESSED STEARIC ACID	Ester manufacturing, Emulsifying agent for Greases, Rubber, Paints, Pharmaceuticals, etc.	Saponified; in spray or slab form. Low iodine value.
METALLIC STEARATES	Petroleum Greases, Inks, Paints, Varnish, Lacquers, Rubber, Plastics, etc.	Aluminum, Zinc, Calcium, Magnesium and Barium.
GLYCERINE	Textiles, Rubber, Glues, Paper, etc.	88% saponification crude.

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2—#12 SWEETLAND FILTERS, 36 leaves on 4", also 72 on 2".
2—900 gal. closed, jack., agit. STEEL KETTLES, 10 H.P. Motors & drives.
1—2,000 gal. STEEL KETTLE, jack., open top, agit., 7' x 7'6".
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1—No. 4-TH MIKRO PULVERIZER. Also #2-TH with motors.
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1—300 gal. PATTERSON HIGH CHROME MANGANESE BALL MILL, 54" x 54", jacketed, with drive and motor.

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8—No. 71 J. H. Day Co. "Roball" Sifters, single deck, screening surface 40" x 84", with STAINLESS STEEL SIEVE FRAMES, SCREENS, FEED AND DISCHARGE HOPPERS, etc., each with 2 H.P. Motor and steel stand. Used 3 times only.

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8—Single Drum Atmospheric Dryers: Two UNUSED 48" x 48" Goslin-Birmingham; 48 x 40", 5 x 12' Buffalo; 4 x 5' chrome clad; 4 x 9' Albright-Nell.

1—J. H. Day Steam Jacketed ALUMINUM Horiz. 1,000# DRY POWDER MIXER.
9—DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS: 3'6" x 24'; 4' x 30'; 4'6" x 40'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 60'; 8' x 60'; 9' x 85'; 11'6" x 120'. Also ROTARY KILNS up to 9'6" x 250'.
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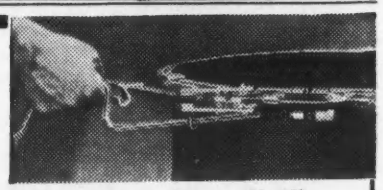

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2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W C, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24".
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, & 9 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48".
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes.
2—Master drum type Blenders, 1,000#.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", 42" Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
4—Rotex Sifters. 20"x48" to 40"x84".
1—Allis-Chalmers 1 HP Gyratory Sifter.
3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hummer Screens, 20"x60".
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Toihurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 3".
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11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
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2—DeLaval Multi. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
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10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Samco Jr. auto. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
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1—Oliver 3'x2' Rotary Vac. Filter.
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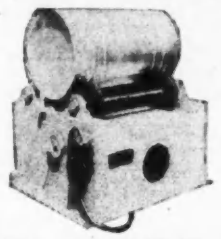

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1—Copper Beer Still, 30" dia. x 36' H—complete.
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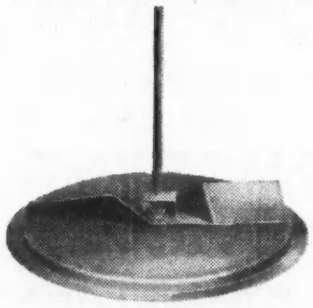

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For Sale: Used laboratory equipment, glassware, chemicals, etc., at greatly reduced prices. Suitable for research, manufacture of fine organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals. Large selection, excellent buys. OPD 333.

For Sale cheap: 1 Kent 30" tandem stone mill, water cooled, roller bearing type, pulley driven, rebuilt in 1943. 1 Chas. Ross & Son, 26" tandem stone mill, silent chain drive, oil tight case, water cooled. New in 1943. 1 Olsen & Tilgher single stone mill, water cooled. OPD 339.

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FOR SALE

For Sale—New 150 gallon Change Can Mixer; cuts mixing costs. 5 HP capacity with 4 speed transmission. Standard or explosion proof. Change Cans also available as well as Tank Mixers. Allied Steel & Equipment Co., Chester, N. J.

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Salesman: A complete pharmaceutical and fine chemical line available to an individual salesman who is handling pharmaceuticals and chemicals on a commission basis. Please write details to OPD 321.

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Six 36" Cast Iron Filter Presses; 45 Chambers; open delivery.

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Good Used Equipment

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Sterling Drug Realigns Activities of Divisions

Charles H. Phillips Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, will take over the management, sales, advertising, billing and shipping functions of the Cummer Company division of the same organization, effective July 15. Production of "Energine" products, however, will continue under the Cummer division at its Brattleboro, Vt., plant. The move was described by the company as an outgrowth of the consolidation of the sales staff of Cummer with that of Phillips in 1947.

CSMA Midyear Meeting

—Continued from page 48

fully in the development and evalution of cleaners, he added, so that there appears to be some degree of correlation between the laboratory test and practical usage.

Aerosol Division Aims

The aims and purposes of the aerosol division were explained by H. E. Peterson of Continental Filling Corporation, Danville, Ind., division chairman. One of the major products the division is now working on, he said, is the order of the New York City Fire Department regarding labeling and testing of aerosols. The department test, Mr. Peterson declared, is not considered a fair one by industry. As a result, he added, two special committees have been formed, one to develop the association's feeling regarding the New York test and the other to develop an industry test to determine in a practical sense the inflammability and combustability of aerosol products.

The term "aerosol field" includes not only the true aerosols, such as those used for insecticidal purposes but also what have been described as "pressure propelled" products, such as whipped cream, according to William Strobach of the S.S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Staten Island, N. Y.

He discussed the use of carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide as propellants in the aerosol field and stated that mixtures of the two have a number of distinct advantages. In whipped cream, he said, the commonly used mixture of 85 percent nitrous oxide and 15 percent carbon dioxide results in a taste generally preferred to that obtained with straight nitrous oxide. He added that the effect on the pH of mediums with mixtures of nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide is controllable by varying the percentage composition of the mixture.

Insecticides for Textiles

George R. Ferguson of Geigy Company, Bayonne, N. J., told the insecticide division, of a study for resistance of textiles to insect pests, made by means of a questionnaire sent to the extension entomologists of the forty-eight states. Recommended control measures were listed as follows:—

Sixteen states recommended DDT insecticides; sixteen recommended either DDT or chlordane insecticides, or a combination of the two, and one state recommended chlordane spray. As supplementary measures or alternate controls, fourteen states emphasized sanitation and good housekeeping, eleven included moth balls or flakes, seven suggested storage, and seven suggested fumigation.

SAUNDERS
432
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